

NO. 39—SEVENTY-THIRD YEAR

VICTORIA, BRITISH COLUMBIA, SUNDAY, JANUARY 25, 1931

POLICE HALT DISTURBANCE ON MAINLAND

Demonstration at Victory Square Quickly Broken Up—Five Are Arrested

RETURNED SOLDIERS PREPARED TO ASSIST

Organized Attack Scatters Mob in All Directions—Injuries Are Minor

VANCOUVER, Jan. 24.—Organized disturbances by Communist agitators met a quick quietus at the hands of city police early this afternoon in Victory Square. Five were arrested. They were: Alan Campbell, Felix Laurence, James Bain, Alexander Chevalier and Jeremiah O'Brien.

Taken in the arms of burly Constable W. Oliver as he was in the middle of what promised to be an impassioned address at the foot of the Cenotaph, Alan Campbell, alias McEwen, was eliminated from active participation.

Campbell had just started to speak when Inspector George Hood led a detachment of reserves to the rear of the speaker's "dais."

TOOK TO THEIR HEELS
"Line up in single file, boys," he said, and at the sound of this order the group around the speaker began to melt.

Then, evidently at a prearranged signal, the police swooped down from all angles, and in a few seconds demonstrators, police and bystanders were dashing around in all directions.

Other arrests occurred in quick succession as police reserves concentrated on the agitators. A check revealed that three of the first four men arrested held tickets from the city relief department.

Thousands of spectators surrounded Victory Square in anticipation of the event, which had been advertised on the street by unemployed propagandists.

RESERVES NOT NEEDED
More than 200 returned veterans were on hand as volunteer assistants to the police. It was found that their aid was unnecessary. Royal Canadian Mounted Police and Provincial Police reserves were not called upon.

Lt. Louis D. Taylor appeared on the scene a few moments before hostilities broke out. He was with-out escort and gave no orders to police.

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BRITISH HOUSE TO FACE CRISIS

Gov't May Be Defeated and Dissolution of Parliament Demanded

LONDON, Jan. 24 (CP).—The MacDonald Labor Government is facing two-way trouble. The division on second reading of the Trades Disputes Bill, now scheduled for 11 o'clock Wednesday night, will be critical. The government is common that if the Government is defeated it will ask for dissolution of Parliament.

The majority of Liberals have indicated their intention to abstain from voting on the division, thus allowing the bill to go to committee. But their abstention from the division is accompanied by a demand for so many amendments to the bill, that many Labor members are wondering if the bill will be worth the trouble after the hurriedly done. And there is a Liberal group of about 20, led by Sir John Simon, who intends to oppose the bill.

MAY TURN SCALES
If Sir John Simon can take sufficient Liberals with him into the Opposition lobby, the scales against the Government may be tipped despite the majority of Liberal abstentions.

Within its own ranks, too, the Government is finding difficulties. The group led by Sir Oswald Mosley continues to press for a conference on unemployment. A special meeting of the parliamentary Labor party has been called for Tuesday to discuss it.

MADRID STUDENTS INJURED IN RIOTS

MADRID, Jan. 24 (AP).—Riots broke out again today among students at the University of Madrid. Seven students were injured in clashes with police and ten were arrested. The authorities ordered the university closed.

The fighting began among rival groups of students. One element quit classes several days ago, protesting for the establishment of a republic in Spain. Monarchists and Catholic students opposed the strike and when they started back to classes today the rioting began.

President's Yacht Burns and Sinks To River Bottom

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 24 (AP).—The Mayflower, famous as the presidential yacht of five American presidents, sank in twenty-four feet of water at her pier at the Philadelphia Navy Yard, tonight, after fire had destroyed her. Then she listed and went to the bottom of the Delaware.

PIERRE LAVAL CHOSEN HEAD OF CABINET

Youthful Senator Takes Up Task of Forming French Government

BRAND DECLINES TO ACCEPT PREMIERSHIP

Expects Support From Tardieu and Steeg Groups in Chamber

PARIS, Jan. 24 (AP).—Pierre Laval, youthful Independent Socialist Senator, and one of the leaders of the Left Centre Moderates, tonight, took up the task of forming a Cabinet to succeed Steeg, overthrown in the Chamber of Deputies on Thursday.

He accepted the task at the hands of President Doumergue after Aristide Briand, veteran of many ministries, had declined the premiership for the fourth time in a year and a half.

In two long conversations with President Doumergue by telephone from Geneva, where he was attending the sessions of the Council of the League of Nations, M. Briand said he preferred to retain the post of Foreign Minister, and the premiership should go to a younger man.

IS SECOND ATTEMPT
Senator Laval attempted to form a government after the defeat of the Steeg Cabinet in December last year, but was prevented by what seemed an irreconcilable battle between the Right and Right Centre groups, headed by Andre Tardieu, and the Radicals, who look to Edouard Herriot, former Premier, for leadership.

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MAY BE FREE AT ANY TIME

Gandhi and Other Nationalist Leaders May Be Released Today

DISCUSSING AMNESTY FOR 50,000 OTHERS

NEW DELHI, India, Jan. 24 (AP).—A hesitated and wined little Hindu, Mohandas Karamchand Gandhi, who is revered as a saint by tens of millions in India, probably will walk from a prison at Poona into the bright sunshine tomorrow or shortly thereafter.

It is known the Viceroy, Lord Irwin and his executive council have studied plans for the release of Gandhi and about thirty other important Nationalists, but have been delayed somewhat by certain conditions of the problem.

Among the complications were whether to make the releases temporary, absolute or conditional; whether to decree general amnesty for all the 50,000 political prisoners, and whether national or local authorities should handle the details.

MENACED PUBLIC ORDER
If the Mahatma goes free in a few days he will have completed about nine and one-half months in Yeroda prison at Poona. He was arrested May 5 "at the pleasure of the British Government," under an old ordinance which permits imprisonment of anyone who is judged to have menaced public order.

They come to town and see the little comforts that they would enjoy—perhaps it is an orange, or a piece of peppermint candy—and

Funds Needed to Insure Happiness of Old Men

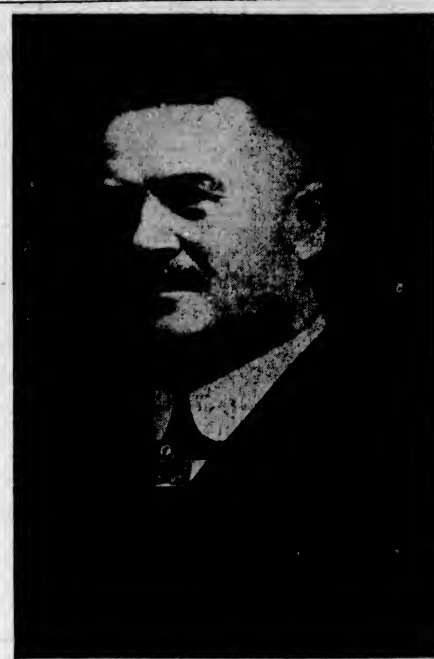
At the Old Men's Home are a number of fine old fellows—men who a few years ago were counted as rugged pioneers of this country.

Such is the position, as formerly, unless the generous-minded citizens of Victoria assist Fred Landsberg, Victoria's Good Citizen, in maintaining the fund he established some years ago to provide these fine old chaps with a little pocket money—only two dollars each month.

The amount necessary is small. Twelve dollars will guarantee that feeling of independence and bring happiness to an aged man for six months.

Mr. Landsberg is making an appeal for these funds. His office is at 731 Fort Street.

Receives Congratulations



HON. DR. S. F. TOLMIE, the Premier, is today receiving congratulations on his birthday. He was born on January 25, 1867, in the house in which he is residing today, and where, in the days when his father, Dr. W. F. Tolmie, was a central figure in the affairs of the Crown Colony, the prominent men of the day gathered to discuss matters of state.

Primarily an agricultural country, China's vast areas will produce more than enough wheat for its own people, and you must look at her as a competitor when she brings the fertile plains of Manchuria to the stage of full production. And that will not be long, once a lasting peace is assured, for the adaptability of the people and their eagerness for progress will make for an amazingly swift advance.

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Peace River Lays Plans for Sound Farm Development

British Columbia's Northern Empire Will Have Latest Aids of Science in Agriculture, Through Assistance of Federal and Provincial Governments

OPPORTUNITIES such as existed for no other pioneer settlement on the continent lie open for the development of the virgin lands of the Peace River district in British Columbia, free from the infestation of weeds and the spread of disease in livestock, which had to be combated in older agricultural settlements, it was pointed out by Hon. William Atkinson, Minister of Agriculture, yesterday, shortly after his return from an inspection of the district.

Dominion and Provincial Departments of Agriculture have drafted fresh plans for the extension of weed-clearing and veterinary services to farmers, continued Mr. Atkinson. At a conference this week between the minister and officials of the provincial department with G. M. Stewart, of the Dominion Seed Branch, it was arranged to re-new the provision of seed-clearing machinery, especially in the Peace River area. One machine, installed at Peace Coulee last year, cleaned 12,000 bushels of seed grain for farmers in that area.

TO SUPPLY MACHINES
The machines are supplied fully paid and delivered to Farmers' Institutes which undertake repayment.

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WEAVERS REFUSE TO MEET OWNERS

Tie-Up Affecting 250,000 Yarns Second Week—Government Expected to Intervene

MANCHESTER, Jan. 24 (AP).—By a tie-up to one vote the cotton weavers in Lancashire refused today to negotiate with mill owners on the so-called more looms per weaver system, and a tie-up affecting a quarter million operators entered its second week.

A vote of union members stood 90,770 to 44,990 against resumption of negotiations regarding inauguration of the system, by which each weaver now operating four looms would take over twice that many.

The Government was expected to intervene in a situation, which is costing the industry nearly \$50,000,000 a week in wages and orders.

HUNDRED DETECTIVES SEEK LONDON SLAYER

LONDON, Jan. 24 (AP).—Scotland Yard sent 100 detectives into the Old Brompton district of Southeast London tonight, as a new mystery developed in connection with the brutal murder yesterday of Louise Steel, a housemaid.

The Prime Minister will confer with President Hoover, visit the Canadian Legation and call upon the United States Secretary of State.

They were looking not only for the killer, whose methods were reminiscent of those of Jack the Ripper, but for another young woman employed as a housemaid near the place where Miss Steel's body was found. The girl disappeared last night, and efforts to trace her have been fruitless.

WATERS DIVISION
REGINA, Jan. 24 (CP).—By its House majority of seven votes the Anderson Government weathered the first division of the present session, at 1:30 a.m. today, on an opposition amendment to the motion on the Speech from the Throne.

WOULD GUARD ANY LOAN TO CHINA GOV'T

Former Official in Orient Advises League of Nations Committee

DOUBTS RECOVERY OF PROPOSED ADVANCES

Says Canada Can Develop Large Trade in Certain Commodities

"With the Nanking Government desirous of effecting a lasting union of China's many provinces and rehabilitating the country industrially, it would seem to me that Canada, if she is in a position to take advantage of them, will have some splendid opportunities of selling that country certain wanted commodities," J. Lockhart, late adviser to the Chinese Government railway administration, who was a passenger on the Empress of Russia from the Orient, stated yesterday.

"Included in salable materials there will be, in my mind, all kinds of electrical machinery, railway equipment, motor cars, and for a short time, canned goods, wheat and flour. For the latter three items Canada need not expect an indefinite market; but for the first mentioned articles, it will be many years before the country is in a position to take care of its own needs in these lines.

GREAT POSSIBILITIES
"Primarily an agricultural country, China's vast areas will produce more than enough wheat for its own people, and you must look at her as a competitor when she brings the fertile plains of Manchuria to the stage of full production. And that will not be long, once a lasting peace is assured, for the adaptability of the people and their eagerness for progress will make for an amazingly swift advance.

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GOV'T WILL NOT BE STAMPEDED

Not Prepared to Spend Millions on Extending Provincial Railway

The answer made by Prime Minister R. B. Bennett, at Ottawa, to a delegation from the Trades and Labor Congress on Friday in respect to the Peace River outlet, has aroused considerable interest in Government circles.

Rt. Hon. Mr. Bennett emphasized his appreciation of the need for giving the rich Peace River area adequate transportation facilities, but at the same time pointed out that such an undertaking would require heavy financial commitments. He stressed the economic difficulties facing the Dominion.

Members of the Government here, it is understood, are firm in their belief that the Dominion Government will implement all the assurances given by the Prime Minister in relation to the Peace River. Premier Tolmie will, it is understood, discuss the subject fully with Mr. Bennett at Ottawa this spring.

UNLUCKY BUILDING
Meanwhile, in Vancouver, there is a concerted movement underway to try and force the Provincial Government to rush in, regardless of cost, and essay the completion of the

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COMMITTEE TO GATHER MONDAY

Plans for Petition for Referendum on Form of Police Commission Will Be Advanced

The citizens' committee responsible for the move to circulate a petition to the City Council asking for a referendum of the people on the form of police commission which Victoria should have, will hold a meeting in the offices of Moore & Wilson, barristers, in the Central Building, at 4 p.m. tomorrow.

The form which the petition will take has already been drawn up. Through it the city is asked to call for a referendum on the following question: "Do you approve of a police commission consisting of the Mayor, the senior County Court Judge and a police commissioner to be elected annually?" It is necessary to get the signatures of 30 per cent of the voters on the city register to insure the petition being acted upon by the City Council.

In explanation of what is sought, H. W. R. Moore, secretary of the citizens' committee, says: "Under the plan proposed the citizens would still elect a majority of the board, as in the past, and any question of policy governing the police or law administration could be discussed in a municipal election campaign. The idea is to have a judicial member of the board to assure that the police department gets a fair deal."

Sweeping Reforms in Training of Teachers In Province Are Made

Chosen Member-Elect in Islands Riding

Hon. Joshua Hinchliffe, Minister of Education, Announces Plans to Reduce Excess Numbers Entering Profession and Improving Standards of Students Trained at Normal Schools

New Regulations Will Become Effective in September Next

Sweeping reforms in the Normal School training of the province, embodying limitation of the number of students and selection of those of the highest scholastic attainments, were announced yesterday by Hon. Joshua Hinchliffe, Minister of Education, after a careful study of the whole system. At the same time the minister announced a change in the regulations which will smooth the path for returned soldiers of the necessary academic standing in securing teaching certificates. The new regulations go into effect for the term commencing September next, and applications must be in the hands of the school principals by August 21.



CAPT. M. F. MACINTOSH
Conservative candidate, whose return to acclamation is a seat in the Provincial Legislature was decided yesterday.

AIR MAIL PILOT LONG OVERDUE

Fleet of Eighteen Planes Scour Eastern Washington Without Success

SPOKANE, Wash., Jan. 24 (AP).—A squadron of planes, manned by weary pilots and observers, returned to their base here tonight, unsuccessful in their search for Walter E. Case, missing Varney air mail pilot.

The patrol, numbering at times eighteen military and commercial planes, aided by a small army of searchers on foot and in automobiles, scanned the East Central Washington area and the Oregon country around the Columbia Gorge without finding a trace of the aviator, overdue since Thursday morning.

Bright sunshine and unlimited visibility, which aided the searchers, who worked under the direction of Leon Cuddeback, vice-president of the Varney Lines, and himself a skilled pilot, Cuddeback planned to stay in Pasco tonight to resume the search from there tomorrow.

Many persons reported having heard a ship over the Odessa, Goldenale and Lamona regions, in East Central Washington, but all stories tell of continuous flight and none of landing, leading observers to believe that if Case crashed his ship it was in a desolate region, possibly in the mountains.

CROSSES ROCKIES IN FAST FLIGHT

J. H. Tudhope Flies From Vancouver to Alberta in Less Than Five Hours

HIGH RIVER, Alta., Jan. 24.—Reporting fine weather all the way except between the Coast and Brodie, on the Kettle Valley Railway, Squadron Leader J. H. Tudhope and R. Carter Guest arrived from Vancouver at 4:45 p.m. today, after a speedy flight over the Rockies.

Squadron Leader Tudhope, who is superintendent of airways for the Dominion Government, is on his way back to Ottawa after a visit to Vancouver and Victoria. Carter Guest, civil aviation inspector for British Columbia, is accompanying him as far as Winnipeg.

They left Vancouver at 11:15 a.m., making the flight in four and one-half hours.

King's Secretary Greeted Viscount Willingdon on His Arrival at London

LONDON, Jan. 24 (AP).—Viscount Willingdon, former Governor of Canada and newly-appointed Viceroy of India, and Lady Willingdon, arrived tonight by boat train from Liverpool.

Lord Stamfordham, private secretary to the King, extended His Majesty's greetings to Lord Willingdon.

LANDS AT LIVERPOOL
LIVERPOOL, Jan. 24 (CP).—A half sale was blowing when the steamship Montclair, bearing Viscount and Lady Willingdon, from Canada, arrived in the Mersey this afternoon. The vessel did not come

Relative academic standing will be the chief test of admission at the two provincial Normal Schools, with attendance to be limited to 300, with 220 at the Vancouver school and 140 at Victoria. Students seeking to enter the teaching profession in future must first present a certificate of good moral character and pass a satisfactory medical examination. Applicants who can pass these qualifications will be enrolled in the order of their academic standing in three main classes.

If these three classes do not exhaust all the accommodation, admission is to be available to a fourth class, comprising all applicants who pass by the end of July the Normal entrance examination. If a sufficient number of students to fill each Normal school has not been selected from these four groups, additional selections in order of merit may be made to complete the quota, when the results of the August supplementals are made known.

MERIT CHIEF TEST
"The principle of selection for academic standing will be applied from top to bottom," Mr. Hinchliffe stated. "The objects of these changes are several and very important. In the first place the students are designed to choose the very best material available for our teaching profession, a matter of greatest concern in the training of our classroom teachers. The attendance at the Normal schools will be fixed at a maximum number which these schools efficiently accommodate. At present they are often crowded beyond all reason, and have had 600 students, where accommodation is available for only 360 students."

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SAFETY RULES ARE EXTENDED

Quarrymen and Others Employed in Open Workings Will Be Protected

Extending to 2,000 men employed in British Columbia quarrying and surface operations, the same degree of protection which has been enjoyed for years in coal and mineral mining, the Government, by order in council, this week, codified safety rules and regulations which inspectors of the Department of Mines will enforce.

In making the announcement yesterday, Hon. W. A. McKenzie, Minister of Mines, drew attention to the fact that approximately 700 men are employed directly in quarrying and surface extraction of rock and other materials of commercial value, apart from coal and minerals, together with a corresponding number of others who help to prepare the material extracted. Blasting necessary in these operations, and other dangerous phases of the work was quite as hazardous as many phases of underground mining.

STANDARDS CODIFIED
Inspectors of the department, he stated, had for years insisted on high standards of carelessness in regard to these operations, and the regulations now passed codified these standards, placing the authority of law behind those in the inspection service. Quarry owners and operators of other surface workings conform to the standards set by the inspectors, and little difficulty has been experienced in that regard, the minister stated.

The regulations call for certificates of competency on the part of those who handle explosives and blast materials, empower inspectors to insist on the use of water sprayers with drills used underground, and measures for the reduction of dust in surface operations. Fencing off open excavations and dangerous machinery, safety ropes for workmen on steep faces, and control over the method of working friable material, likely to dislodge, are other points touched on in the regulations, a copy of which may be obtained in printed form from the Department of Mines.

EXTEND PROTECTION
Inspectors in the service have insisted on these standards since the inception of the Quarry Act, in 1920, but codification will consolidate practice in this regard, and extend the protection enjoyed by workers in coal mines and metalliferous operations to those employed in open quarrying or underground excavation of other commercial deposits.

Five Killed When Crack Passenger Train Is Wrecked

HELENWOOD, Tenn., Jan. 24 (AP).—Five persons were killed and more than a score were injured when the Suwanee special, of the Southern Railway, left the tracks in a mountain pass near here at 12:53 p.m. today.

The large locomotive, which was pulling the train, was derailed at a mile a minute, leaped from the tracks and ploughed into a steep embankment. It was taking a curve at the time, headed from Cincinnati to Florida.

Nine steel coaches careened to the side and hurtled past the big engine, two of them for nearly a quarter of a mile.

SHAKEN IN CAR SMASH
WASHINGTON, Jan. 24.—Mrs. Woodrow Wilson, widow of the former President, was shaken up but uninjured today in a collision between her automobile and a street car.

The regulations call for certificates of competency on the part of those who handle explosives and blast materials, empower inspectors to insist on the use of water sprayers with drills used underground, and measures for the reduction of dust in surface operations. Fencing off open excavations and dangerous machinery, safety ropes for workmen on steep faces, and control over the method of working friable material, likely to dislodge, are other points touched on in the regulations, a copy of which may be obtained in printed form from the Department of Mines.

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ASSESSMENT IS QUERIED

Storm Raised Over Taxation of Agricultural Lands in Sannich Wards

DEPUTATION WILL WAIT ON COUNCIL

Indications that there is a stormy passage ahead of the arroyo of Sannich are not wanting. At the next meeting of the municipal council a deputation from the ratepayers of Ward Three will attend, armed with the following resolution, which was passed at a representative meeting held in the Gordon Head Hall last night, with Thomas Walker in the chair:

"Resolved, that the councillor of this ward be requested to ask the Council of Revision to have the agricultural lands in Ward Three assessed at the same value as agricultural lands in other farming sections of the municipality."

In opening the meeting, Mr. Walker stated that it would appear that the assessor had received definite instructions from the Provincial Government, which, for one reason or another, he had chosen to neglect.

AMENDMENT TO ACT
The chairman read to the meeting Subsection 5 to Section 212 of the Municipal Act, which was amended last year as follows:

"Land, held in blocks of five or more acres and used solely for agricultural, horticultural, poultry-raising or stock-breeding purposes, shall, during such use, be assessed at the value which the same has for such purposes, without regard to its value for any other purpose of purposes."

It was contended last night that the assessor had made no change from the actual value assessment which obtained last year.

G. A. Vantreigh advanced the argument that the farmers of Ward Six were assessed at a disproportionately low rate to the agricultural landowners of Ward Three, and suggested that the assessment of one ward should be lowered or that of the other raised in order to attain some measure of equity.

COUNCILLOR'S VIEWS
Councillor Somers, who had suggested at the last meeting of the Sannich Council that advice on the matter should be asked from the municipal solicitor, stated that the entire question revolved around what constituted the value of agricultural land.

"If the matter is to be brought before the Council of Revision," said Councillor Somers, "those who have complaints to submit must show that they are assessed at more than the agricultural value of their land."

Pressed for an answer by A. G. Lambrie, Councillor Somers admitted that he considered the value of agricultural land in Ward Six was the same as that in Ward Three.

Those who will form the delegation to the council are: G. A. Vantreigh, Norman Bell, A. G. Lambrie, Thomas Walker and W. Patterson.

Sensational Values for Monday
At Our January Clearance Sale



A big group of short lines, all from our regular stock, priced formerly from \$5.00 to \$9.00. You never had such an opportunity before to purchase such beautiful shoes of excellent quality in today's styles at such bargain prices. All sizes in the lot.

ON SALE MONDAY \$1.85

BE HERE EARLY

MUNDAY'S
Bette's Fitting Shoes
Sayward Bldg. 1203 Douglas St.

U.S. TROOPS CLASH WITH INSURGENTS

MANAGUA, Nicaragua, Jan. 24 (AP).—The United States Marines, operating in the State of Telapaneque, today engaged in a brief skirmish with an insurgent group whose leader was not identified, killing and wounding several, and capturing a number of casualties among the Marines.

The engagement was near the town of Carabona in Northern Telapaneque. A patrol of twenty-five Marines was involved. From captives they learned that insurgents still were operating in the hills.

WOULD GUARD ANY LOAN TO CHINA GOVT

Continued from Page 1
"China's great need today is transportation. With the building of highways and railways, nothing can stop her progress. In the meantime, this progress will depend upon her ability to obtain the finances necessary to further the programme which is already taking shape."

MUST BE CONTROLLED
In this connection, the silver loan which is now suggested might be provided to excellent advantage, provided it could be applied honestly and straightforwardly to put the country on a productive basis. There are so many interests involved, however, that this is not likely to happen. If all the contributory nations would consent to place the fund's administration in the hands of a select committee of the League of Nations, the difficulty might be solved to a great extent; but such a suggestion will probably not be accepted.

"At any rate, I cannot believe it will be good business to extend this loan unless it can be properly safeguarded. There should be no question of sentimentality enter into the negotiation; and if it is really a question of obtaining trade preferences and securing them, it would probably be sound business, if not economy, to advance the money and forget the principal and interest."

Touching on Canada's proposal to participate in this suggested credit loan of a billion dollars in silver bullion, Mr. Lockhart stated that if Canada's portion was advanced contingent upon wheat sales alone, it could not achieve its object. Rest assured, he added, that whatever credit is pledged, it will be devoted eventually to defeat the importation of products of the soil.

PROSPECTS BRIGIT
"At present," Mr. Lockhart continued, "the outlook for permanent stability throughout China is very bright, and the majority of the people appear hopeful. I am not coming from personal knowledge, but at the same time I must admit that the views of a dozen different persons, while at variance, might have the fullest evidence to support them. China should not be thought of as a nation, but really as a continent. There is as much difference between the inhabitants of the North and South of that country as there is between a Russian and a Spaniard. Knowing this, you will appreciate something of the problems of that section of the earth. There is one thing about them, though, they think racially; and while they were among themselves, in future they will be fairly unanimous in any dispute with foreigners."

SEIZE RAILWAYS
Discussing the present railway situation, Mr. Lockhart stated that it was gradually improving. Not so very long ago as much as 70 per cent of the equipment was under the control of the military chiefs, who, once a train was commandeered, generally retained it, making use of it as a travelling barracks, greatly deteriorating the property. During the past few months this has been reduced to something like 40 per cent, and when he left Nanking they were hopeful for further returns.

Mr. Lockhart spent twenty-two years in China, being about them through, they think racially; and while they were among themselves, in future they will be fairly unanimous in any dispute with foreigners."

POLICE HALT DISTURBANCE ON MAINLAND

Continued from Page 1
Broken heads and bloody noses were in evidence when the police squads met the small group gathered around Campbell. Officers came in from all angles, giving orders to "Move on." The large crowd of spectators hampered their work, but within twenty minutes the square was clear.

SPORADIC FIGHTS
Sporadic fights broke out at different places following the first general move to clear the square. Hastings Street, east of the square, was congested for some time afterwards. Here and there an agitator voiced his objection to the police in general and the police in particular and met prompt treatment from uniformed officers and plainclothesmen.

With blood streaming down his face, one young man was taken into custody so that he could receive medical attention. Police were armed with regulation batons. Agitators did not display any weapons.

SIX PERSONS ARE ARRESTED IN RAID ON STATION HOTEL

Six persons, three women and three Chinese, were arrested last night following a raid on the Station Hotel, 501 Cormorant Street, by Chief Thomas Heatley, Detective Inspector John McCallan, Inspector J. T. Boulton and Constable Griffiths.

Joyce Allen, said to be manageress, was charged with being the keeper of a disorderly house, while Alice Clark and June Morgan are charged with being inmates. Three Chinese, found in the place at the time of the raid, are also charged as being inmates.

DR. REID'S
For Colds and La Grippe
Relieves a Cold in 24 Hours
LA GRIPPE IN 24 HOURS
Sole Western Wholesale Drug Ltd.
(Incorporated in B.C.)
VANCOUVER, B.C. 601-611

Can Be Obtained at All Good Drug Stores
Special Agents
VANCOUVER DRUG COMPANY'S
NINETEEN STORES

BURNS CLUB CELEBRATES

Rev. Dr. James Henderson Gives Inspiring Address at Banquet in Chamber

LIEUT.-GOVERNOR IS ESCORTED BY PIPER

Upon a stormy winter night Scotland's bright star first rose in sight. Beaming upon us with a sky As ever to prophetic eye Proclaimed, that Nature had on hand Some work to glorify the land. With a lonely clod of clay, That night her great creation lay. —Thomas Miller.

Robert Burns, the Scottish poet, first saw the light on January 25, 1759, in a small cottage by the wayside near the Bridge of Doon, two miles from Ayr. A wonderful destiny was that of the peasant's babe born that day. His name has become a steno-graph for the whole system of national feelings and predilections, and so when his birthday comes round, it is celebrated in almost every town and city where Scotch folk abide.

"BACK HAME"
Though thousands of miles separate the homeland of the Scots of Victoria, the spirit of Burns lived again last night in the gathering at the annual dinner of the Burns Club, held in the Chamber of Commerce.

The event, which was held in the Chamber of Commerce auditorium, was one of the most brilliant affairs of the winter social season, and was attended by upwards of 250 guests, who enjoyed a varied programme of addresses and musical numbers.

GOVERNOR R. B. BRUCE
The honor of proposing the toast to the "Land of Our Adoption," was accorded to Lieutenant-Governor R. Bruce, and the toast to "The Immortal Memory" was sponsored by Rev. Dr. James Henderson, of Vancouver.

The final toast of the evening, "The Immortal Memory," was proposed by the Lieutenant-Governor. The toast to "The Navy, Army and Air Forces" was proposed by John Hosie, chairman of the Burns Club, and the toast to "The Burns Club" was proposed by Leonard W. Murray, R.C.N., and Brigadier Sutherland Brown, C.M.G., D.S.O.

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REV. DR. HENDERSON
In the principal speech of the evening, Rev. Dr. James Henderson, of Vancouver, gave a very eloquent and logical address on "The Immortal Memory." His speech was one of the best that has ever been delivered in Victoria, and it was a masterpiece of logic and eloquence.

He reviewed the history of Burns from his birth in the clay cottage; his early life, his education and his final triumph to the height of the literary world.

"Burns," he continued, "was not an enemy to religion. He attacked superstition, hypocrisy and cant. He attacked the religion of a man who had no faith without work, but he upheld the brotherhood of man. He hated the superstition of a fanatic, but loved the religion of a man who had faith without work, but he upheld the brotherhood of man. He hated the superstition of a fanatic, but loved the religion of a man who had faith without work, but he upheld the brotherhood of man."

MUSICAL PROGRAMME
The toast were interspersed with musical numbers. There were songs by William C. Fyfe, George Brydone, James Petrie, Miss Marjorie Watson; violin selections by P. Davidson and a duet by Miss Marjorie Wilson and William C. Fyfe. The accompanists for the evening were Miss Dorothy Morton and Miss Nina Stewart. The Master of Ceremonies was the piper for the Royal Honors.

POLICE HALT DISTURBANCE ON MAINLAND

Continued from Page 1
Broken heads and bloody noses were in evidence when the police squads met the small group gathered around Campbell. Officers came in from all angles, giving orders to "Move on." The large crowd of spectators hampered their work, but within twenty minutes the square was clear.

SPORADIC FIGHTS
Sporadic fights broke out at different places following the first general move to clear the square. Hastings Street, east of the square, was congested for some time afterwards. Here and there an agitator voiced his objection to the police in general and the police in particular and met prompt treatment from uniformed officers and plainclothesmen.

With blood streaming down his face, one young man was taken into custody so that he could receive medical attention. Police were armed with regulation batons. Agitators did not display any weapons.

SIX PERSONS ARE ARRESTED IN RAID ON STATION HOTEL

Six persons, three women and three Chinese, were arrested last night following a raid on the Station Hotel, 501 Cormorant Street, by Chief Thomas Heatley, Detective Inspector John McCallan, Inspector J. T. Boulton and Constable Griffiths.

Joyce Allen, said to be manageress, was charged with being the keeper of a disorderly house, while Alice Clark and June Morgan are charged with being inmates. Three Chinese, found in the place at the time of the raid, are also charged as being inmates.

DR. REID'S
For Colds and La Grippe
Relieves a Cold in 24 Hours
LA GRIPPE IN 24 HOURS
Sole Western Wholesale Drug Ltd.
(Incorporated in B.C.)
VANCOUVER, B.C. 601-611

Can Be Obtained at All Good Drug Stores
Special Agents
VANCOUVER DRUG COMPANY'S
NINETEEN STORES

PEACE RIVER LAYS PLANS FOR SOUND FARM DEVELOPMENT

Continued from Page 1
of one-quarter of the cost over a period of five years. The institute must agree to clean seed grains at a cost not exceeding two cents a bushel. Seed-cleaning machinery has been ordered by the department for the Shearwater Farmers' Institute, while applications from Rolla, Sunset Farms and Port St. John seeds growing associations are now under consideration, it is stated.

In this connection, James Travis, district agriculturalist at Peace River, leaves for the North immediately to superintend seed preparing for early spring sowing in the Peace River district. The mild and open winter will advance the seeding date, it is anticipated.

VETERINARY COUNSEL
Not only in the matter of insuring seed-free grain, but also in connection with livestock problems, particularly those relating to animal diseases, the modern application of science in agriculture is to be applied. Under this phase of the question, the Dominion and provincial departments will send veterinary officers into the district at regular intervals to give counsel on stock raising, and the elimination of contagious stock diseases.

Dr. A. Knight, chief veterinary inspector for the province, left yesterday for the Peace River district, where he will spend the next two months assisting in the plans for the raising of healthy animals, free from the wastage of diseases that had to be met and fought in the more settled areas of the Dominion.

With virgin land and a magnificent climate, the Peace River district offers the best of every natural advantage in the development of its agricultural wealth, and will be assisted in this by the benefit of modern scientific and technical experts in the service of both governments, it is stated. Mr. Atkinson stressed the fact that farmers in the Peace River district were to be mixed production, due to abundance of cheap feed, and had laid the foundation for steady and prosperous development in the coming year.

OFFICERS NAMED BY PENSIONERS

Frank Cooke Returned as President by Acclamation — Committee Selected at Annual Meeting

Frank Cooke was returned to office as president of the Canadian Pensioners of the Great War, Victoria branch, by acclamation, at the annual meeting on Friday night. The members expressed their appreciation of the valuable work he had performed in promoting the interests of the organization.

The complete list of officers, members of the directorate, and the various committees elected is as follows: President, Frank Cooke (acclamation); first vice-president, R. T. Baldwin; treasurer, J. Stafford; secretary, R. C. Keane; sergeant-at-arms, H. Thompson; directors, R. T. Baldwin, M. W. Jamieson, M. C. McPhail and F. A. Wardle, all by acclamation.

Committees chosen were: Sick, H. Buckley (chairman), J. Stafford, H. Penhance and A. B. Martin; A.P.C., T. W. Gray (chairman) and R. T. Baldwin; membership, R. T. Baldwin (chairman), W. R. Pollard, A. A. G. Williams and W. F. Harrison; finance, S. Saunders (chairman), A. B. Clark, J. Dupen and H. Penhance; entertainment, S. Saunders (chairman), and the board of directors.

PIERRE LAVAL CHOSEN HEAD OF CABINET

Continued from Page 1
Tonight it was said he could probably succeed in forming a ministry of the Centre, holding a position between the Dominion Government and the Streg Cabinet of the Left.

ASSURED OF SUPPORT
He was reported to be assured of the support of both Right Centralists and Radicals, as well as of the entire cabinet of the Henry Clay of French politics, Aristide Briand.

Senator Laval was Minister of Labor in the Tardieu Government, and won general approval in France by his settlement of the important textile strikes last autumn. He is a close friend of M. Tardieu, and is expected to rely to a certain extent on his support.

He said tonight he expected to have his Government formed on Monday and would appear in Parliament with his ministerial declaration on Thursday.

A novelist declares that the most cheerless Christmas he ever spent was in Ireland. A married correspondent tells us she also had a chilly Christmas the time his wife caught him kissing the maid under the mistletoe.

A woman who carved her initials on a florin ten years ago has received the same coin in change. That's nothing; many a man who writes his name on a cheque has it returned to him within a day or two.

"You say your wife went to college before you married her?" "Yes, she did."

"And she thought of taking up law, you said?" "Yes; but now she's satisfied with laying it down."

Daily Annoyance Troublesome Nights

Caused by Bladder Weakness Are Working Health of Thousands Who Should Be in Prime of Life

A big percentage of men and women of years are troubled with bladder and urinary weakness, causing backache, nervousness, frequent urination, and other irritating conditions throughout the day. These conditions not only make life miserable, but they may actually undermine health and frequently lead to most painful complications.

In order to swiftly relieve even the most obstinate and distressing of these conditions, Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People offers the value of a time-saver. They are called "Pink Pills" and you are invited to try it at once, without slightest risk of cost unless pleased. At all druggists.

GUATEMALA CITY, Jan. 24 (AP).—Sharp and continued earthquakes felt here last night, causing great alarm but little damage.

HAMBONE'S MEDITATIONS
By J. P. Alley

BOSS 'LOW HE STAN' BEHME ME GIN DEM DEPTTY SHERIFFS, BUT WHUT I WANTS IS SOMEBODY IN FRONT O' ME!!

Specials At the New England

Prime Pork, legs 29c
and loins, per lb. 29c
Choice Roast of 25c
Pork, lb. 25c

Selected Steer Beef
Sirloin and T-Bone Roasts, per lb. 29c
Prime Ribs of 20c
Beef, lb. 24c

Choice Lamb
Shoulder Spring 20c
Lamb, lb. 32c
Legs Spring 32c
Lamb, lb. 32c

Sausage
Pure Pork Sausage, lb. 25c
Beef and Pork Sausage, per lb. 15c
Our Tip-Top Special Sausage, lb. 10c

New England Market
750 Yates St. (Opp. Dominion Hotel) Empire 2823

GYRO OFFICERS ARE INSTALLED

W. C. Hudson Takes Office as Club's President for 1931 Term

Robert Abel, of Tacoma, International vice-president of the Association of Gyro Clubs, last night installed the recently elected officers of the Victoria Gyro Club, at a banquet in the Empress Hotel, presided over by Frank Burton, retiring president.

The 1931 officials installed were as follows: William C. Hudson, president; Roy Munner, vice-president; Harold L. Butterfield, secretary; Alfred L. Oakley, treasurer; and Dr. Charles B. Mess, Stanley Moore, John L. Clay, Herbert N. Sibbald and Robert S. S. Yates.

LAIDS VICTORIA CLUB
In an inspiring address, Mr. Abel, installing officer, extended greetings from Gyro International to the local clubmen, and spoke of the progress which the Gyro movement was achieving. He complimented the Victoria Club on its record of community service, and extended best wishes to the organization for a successful year under the guidance of its new directorate.

The international vice-president was given a warm greeting, the occasion being the second visit which Mr. Abel has paid to the Victoria club since his election to the vice-presidency at the international convention at Tacoma last summer.

COMMITTEES NAMED
President Hudson, who was tendered an ovation when he assumed the presidential office, announced the appointment of the following standing committees, the first named in each case being chairman: Attendance, Beverly Clifton and Clarence Johns; civic affairs, Walter Fletcher and Robert S. S. Yates; boys' work, James McPherson and Vaughan Thompson; sergeant-at-arms, Thomas Bowdler; sports, Waldo Skillings; luncheon, Elmer V. Finland; membership, Dr. Ernest Hetherington; Gyrologia, Frederick Bartholomew, and entertainment, Dr. Allan Fraser.

A splendid musical programme was rendered during the banquet. A number of Tacoma and Seattle celebrities attended the installation ceremonies.

GOV'T WILL NOT BE STAMPEDED

Continued from Page 1
railroad from Prince George to the Peace River Block.

The Government, it was intimated yesterday, has no intention of permitting itself to become stampeded into any such commitment. The cost of extending the P.O.E. northward from Prince George has been variously estimated at from \$10,000,000 to \$20,000,000. The P.O.E. has already cost the people of British Columbia millions of dollars, and has not been completed to either designated terminal. The fixed charges on the road amount, it is said, to approximately \$2,000,000 annually.

For the province to incur a further liability of construction at this time would add to this annual burden in interest and carrying charges a sum in excess of \$1,000,000, making a yearly per capita charge for the 600,000 population in British Columbia of between \$5 and \$10 for the railroad alone.

Since taking office, Premier Tomin's Government has succeeded in materially reducing the annual operating deficit, and has, in conjunction with the two transcontinental lines, thoroughly examined the industrial possibilities of the country contiguous to the P.O.E. route. The reports of these surveys have been compiled, and contain an abundance of very valuable data. Armed with this information the Premier will be in a better position to discuss the line as intended without adding unduly to the burden of taxation on the people of British Columbia. It is not the intention of the Government, it is said, to be well-informed circles, to rush headlong into any construction project involving millions of dollars without having first exhausted every possibility of other solutions to the problem.

QUAKES CAUSE ALARM
GUATEMALA CITY, Jan. 24 (AP).—Sharp and continued earthquakes felt here last night, causing great alarm but little damage.

HAMBONE'S MEDITATIONS
By J. P. Alley

BOSS 'LOW HE STAN' BEHME ME GIN DEM DEPTTY SHERIFFS, BUT WHUT I WANTS IS SOMEBODY IN FRONT O' ME!!

Specials At the New England

Prime Pork, legs 29c
and loins, per lb. 29c
Choice Roast of 25c
Pork, lb. 25c

Selected Steer Beef
Sirloin and T-Bone Roasts, per lb. 29c
Prime Ribs of 20c
Beef, lb. 24c

Choice Lamb
Shoulder Spring 20c
Lamb, lb. 32c
Legs Spring 32c
Lamb, lb. 32c

Sausage
Pure Pork Sausage, lb. 25c
Beef and Pork Sausage, per lb. 15c
Our Tip-Top Special Sausage, lb. 10c

New England Market
750 Yates St. (Opp. Dominion Hotel) Empire 2823

DENTAL SPECIALISTS
Recommend
UNBREAKABLE HECOLITE ROOFLESS PLATES
This feature we offer in accordance with the high standard of our modern equipment and the service of our trained technicians.
Open Evenings by Appointment
Our Easy Payment Plan is for Your Convenience
DR. H. LE ROY BURGESS
108-112 Campbell Bldg., Corner Fort and Douglas Streets
Phone E 3213; Residence, E 8118

Victoria Homes & Gardens Limited
Col. B. de Mossin P. Jutson Fisher
THE HOUSE WITH AN IDEAL
We do not want to sell you "ANYTHING."
We want to sell you what "YOU" want and give you personal service.

SMOOTH TIRES CAUSE ACCIDENTS
Our patented process of remodeling makes worn tires as good as new, and costs half the price of a new tire.
EMPIRE TIRE CO., LTD.
2220 Douglas St. (Cor. Queens Ave.) Phone Empire 0523

Lawn Grass Lawn Grass
We will give you a free estimate for the amount of grass seed you will require for your lawn; also amount of our special fertilizer.
SYLVESTER FEED CO.
700 YATES ST.
PHONE E 2711

FUEL SPECIALS!
Alberta Sootless Coal, Lump, \$11.00; Nut, \$10.00.
Good Up-Island Fir Millwood \$5.00 (e.o.d.).
SOUTHWELL & SONS FUEL CO.
PHONE GARDEN 2741
New Is the Time to Put Fertilizer in Your Garden

ANIMAL BONE MEAL
Gives the Best Results
PACIFIC FEED COMPANY
600 Cormorant Street

TOLL OF AUTOS MOUNTS
SEATTLE, Jan. 24.—August W. Hullin was struck and fatally injured by an automobile here last night, bringing Seattle traffic deaths for the year to sixteen.

Kidney Acids Break Sleep
If Getting Up Nightly, Backache, frequent day calls, Leg Pains, Nervousness, Rheumatism, Acidity, Burning, Stinging, Bladder Irritation, or Kidney Weakness makes you feel tired, depressed and discouraged, try the Cystex Test. Works fast, starts circulating thru the system in 15 minutes. Frayed by thousands. Don't give up. Try Cystex (pronounced Cystex) today, under the Iron-Back Guarantee. Must quickly stop these conditions. Improve restful sleep and energy, or money back. Only 75c at all drug stores.

PACIFIC MILK
Factory at Abbotsford, B.C.
"100% B.C. Owned and Controlled"

Bacardi CUBA'S UNIQUE LIQUEUR
Makes the most delightful of all cocktails... grateful to the digestion.

Stop That COUGH!
A most effective method of treating coughs, colds, sore throat and bronchitis is to let a Pepa tablet dissolve in the mouth. Soothing, healing foam is released, which soothes and loosens the air passages, loosening the phlegm in the throat, stopping the racking cough and clearing the bronchial tubes.
PEPS
25c A Box

SAW it with a SIMONDS SAW
Stays sharp longer
Cuts easier. Saws faster
SIMONDS CANADA SAW CO. LTD.
MONTREAL, TORONTO, VANCOUVER, ST. JOHN, N.B.

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Prime Pork, legs 29c
and loins, per lb. 29c
Choice Roast of 25c
Pork, lb. 25c

Selected Steer Beef
Sirloin and T-Bone Roasts, per lb. 29c
Prime Ribs of 20c
Beef, lb. 24c

Choice Lamb
Shoulder Spring 20c
Lamb, lb. 32c
Legs Spring 32c
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Special

Envoy of Britain To Warsaw Issues Warning to Poles

Downing Street Cautions Polish Government Against Further "Pacifications" of Minorities in Ukraine—Protest Against Alleged Atrocities

By JOHN GUNTHER
(Copyright, 1931, by The Chicago Daily News Foreign Service)

GENEVA, Jan. 24.—The British Ambassador to Warsaw has just communicated a strong warning to the Polish Government against further "pacifications" of minorities in the Ukraine, it is said here.

At the same time eight different petitions on behalf of Ukrainians protesting at alleged Polish atrocities have been declared "acceptable" by the League of Nations secretariat. Four come from a former Foreign Minister of Ukraine, one from Ukrainian deputies in the Polish Parliament, one from Ukrainian emigres in France, one from the Ukrainian committee in Prague, and one from sixty-one British members of Parliament.

In the meantime the secretariat has received between 300 and 400 telegrams and letters of protest from various persons and organizations in the United States.

The petitions having been accepted, they are now in the process of being forwarded to the Polish Government, which within two

months must send the league its reply. This means that the Ukrainian question is fairly sure to have a place on the agenda of the next League Council meeting, in May, with consequent further embarrassment to the Poles.

The Ukraine outrages were much more violent than those in Silesia, which Germany has added to the council. Ukraine, however, is not a great power like Germany, and the Poles may have an easier time avoiding a rebuke.

The Chicago Daily News and The Manchester Guardian were the two foremost neutral agencies exposing the Ukrainian terror.

Four-fifths of the automobiles owned in Brazil were bought on time.

PHARMACEUTICAL EXCELLENCE

Nothing More Comfortable

these cold nights than a good Hot Water Bottle. We recommend English Bottles at No. 1 for \$1.25 and No. 2 for \$2.45.

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LIMITED

Prescription Chemists Fort at Broad
Phone G arden 1196

REAL ESTATE SPECIALS

BRIGHT SUNNY HOUSE OF 6 ROOMS AND SUNROOM. cement basement and furnace. High position, with good view in all directions. We want to emphasize the bright sunny aspect of this property containing about half an acre of well kept garden, 6 bearing fruit trees and small run; large chicken house and run; garage; all in good condition. Exceptionally low price. **\$3,500**

NORTH QUADRA DISTRICT, ONE-THIRD OF AN ACRE, high elevation, oak trees, southern exposure, with splendid view over city. Well arranged stucco bungalow, 5 rooms and sunroom; hardwood floors, furnace, open fire in living room; many built-in features; garage. A delightful home at **\$5,000**

COUNTRY HOME, CLOSE IN, NEW STUCCO BUNGALOW, 5 rooms and bathroom, cemented basement and garage; all city conveniences; commanding position. Price, with one acre ready to plant, \$3,500. Taxes \$16.00. The adjoining 2 acres can be included at \$500 extra. This land is rich cultivated soil, well drained. **\$5,000**

SEAFRONT AUTO CAMP, TEAROOM AND GARDEN, ON Island Highway, private wharf and boats for hire, 7 furnished cabins with water piped to each, and a 3-room cottage with bathroom. Over an acre of attractive grounds, shade trees, safe beach, best of fishing and bathing. Doing a good sound business which can be increased. Taxes \$20.00. Price **\$5,000**

COLES, HOWELL & CO.
638 View Street Limited Garden 1032

Fine Opportunity—To Be Sold Below Cost

HANDSOME WELL-BUILT NEW FIVE-ROOMED STUCCO BUNGALOW—Charmingly situated on beautifully treed lot. Hardwood floors. All modern conveniences. Full cement basement. Hot air furnace. Garage. Sheltered position. Convenient to beach and carline. Taxes \$35. Price, only **\$3,700**

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Modern Steam-Heated Office
On Broad Street

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ARTHUR COLES

Empire 7722 Suite 7, Metropolitan Bldg. Opposite Post Office

BURDOCK BLOOD BITTERS

Manufactured, for the past 51 years, only by The T. Millburn Co., Ltd., Toronto, Ont.

BURN MINE-HEAD INFERNO ALBERTA SMOKELESS SOOTLESS CLEAN, HARD, HOT COAL

Colored Blue as a Guarantee to You

Sold by

Central Transfer
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Amphion Hall

A Very Popular Place
Centrally Located
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Clean as New
Rents Very Low
Make Your Appointments Now

The Griffith Co.

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FIR WOOD

Delivered in City
Per Cord Load \$1.00
Per 5 Cord Load \$5.00
C.O.D.
LEMON, GORDON & CO., LTD.
1224 Gov't Street. Phone E 7181

Statue of Mussolini



A New Statue of the Duce, Premier Mussolini, by the Sculptor, Prof. Graziosi, Is Being Executed at Bologna, Italy.

YELLOW MEN NOT WANTED

Captain's Wife Shamed
Crew Into Sticking With
Old Freighter

INDIAN THOUGHT SNOW
FURNITURE OF HEAVEN

By ANOUS MACGREGOR

NEW YORK, Jan. 24.—Eighteen days of stormy weather had broken the back of the Clintonia, owned and operated by Gustav Borgmann and wife. She lay in the trough of a heavy sea off the Cape of Good Hope, wallowing and bucking like a horse going up a steep hill in a snowstorm.

"We didn't have a chance," said Butler, who up to last month was boss on the freighter. "The skipper was helpless with a broken leg, and water was pouring into the hold from a smashed hatch. While there were split seams below a man could stick his face through, almost."

The last straw was when a comber rammed into the galley like a bull in a china shop and destroyed, in its mad swirl, most of the food on board. The men couldn't stand it any more. They had been working the pumps until their backs ached, and now there was hardly any food left.

ONLY ONE REFINEMENT

The Clintonia had no radio. Its only refinement was a row of potted plants that Mrs. Gus (that's what the men called the skipper's wife) had set along a shelf in her cabin. The men had burned their clothes as distress signals, but no help had come. There was nothing for it but to abandon ship.

The mate sidled shamefacedly toward the bridge where Mrs. Gus was balancing to the roll of her ship. He said, "I guess we'll have to break out the lifeboats."

"You can go," she said calmly, "we don't want anything yellow around here."

A small, thin, grey-haired woman, she is as cold in the face of danger as death itself. She and her husband scraped and saved since the day of their marriage to buy the Clintonia. The ancient tramp was for them the monument of their lives.

TOUCHED THEIR PRIDE

"The rats are beginning to desert the ship. Anybody who wants to go is at liberty. I'm staying. I think any sailor with the guts of a sick butterfly wouldn't want to own up to being licked by the first puff of wind that came along."

"It was," said Butler, "the best thing she could have said. A straight hit from the shoulder of a square-jawed woman who doesn't know what frills or fancies are. And the men stuck, every one of them, including the mate. Some of them had families to consider, but leave Mrs. Gus in a hole from which death could be the only escape, was more than they could do."

The Clintonia arrived finally in the shelter of Table Bay, South Africa. One of the men had collapsed from exhaustion. Everybody was in the last stages of weariness and starvation.

"I had blisters on my hands as big as balloons," said Butler, "and my ribs knocked together at every step I took. But we didn't again talk about leaving the ship. None of us, not even the poor fellow who collapsed. Because that's what a sailor's for, to show a puff of wind what's what."

RAN INTO SNOWSTORM

"Civilization has done for a lot of things," said young Neville, with all the accumulated wisdom of twenty-six years, "but it has left enough queer cranks in people to make the world interesting."

A few nights ago, the Ramrod, the freighter on which Neville is second, ran into a mild snowstorm. Large, wet flakes dusted down through the cold air, and Neville, standing watch, decided on a turn around the deck to keep the blood from freezing solid in his veins.

He made his way through the soundless night, broken only by the soft grumble of the engines and the splash of water against the bows,

when suddenly, near the fore'side head, he heard a low, broken moan.

"A sound fit to lay your heart bare," Neville described it.

The young officer stopped dead, but only for a minute. Dashing blindly through the thick flakes, he rounded a deck house and suddenly came upon an Indian member of the crew squatting naked on his haunches and sobbing and moaning. "Do you remember Queequeg in 'Moby Dick'?" asked Neville. "Well, this chap is his living counterpart. We picked him up in Malta last September. The men call him Dutch because his real name is entirely too difficult for any but a mercury tongue."

The boy was startled at this apparition from another century, from another world.

"Here," he said. "What's going on? Are you crazy, sitting out here like this?"

CLUTCHED WOODEN IDOL

Dutch made no answer. He had an ugly wooden idol clutched in his hands, and Neville realized that he was performing some religious ceremony.

Later, Neville prodded an explanation from the man. It seems he had never seen snow before, and when suddenly confronted with large, mysterious white masses dropping from the sky in which his god lived, he was at first fearful of the end of the world.

But then he reasoned that this phenomena was part of the furniture of heaven, which, to him, is all white and gold, and that the furniture had been dropped for an inscrutable reason, maybe for the abolition of his sins. So he stripped off all his clothes and prayed in the wash of snow.

"Neville," he help propitiously said, "if it shows while Dutch is walking down Fifth Avenue."

WILL SPEAK ON PIONEER DAYS

Major Telford Will Tell of
Activities of R.N.W.M.P.
in Yukon

Major Telford, late officer commanding the Yukon Territory, will give an address at the social supper of the North Saanich Service Club on Thursday evening at 8:15 o'clock, in the hall. Major Telford's address will be on "Thirty-three Years With the Scarlet and Gold," and should be of great interest.

Major Telford is president of the R.N.W.M.P. Veterans' Association, and is a native of Dublin. He left Regina, via Seattle and the Bering Sea for the Yukon Territory in 1895 as a member of a small detachment of the Royal North West Mounted Police under Major Conlinde, the first detachment to go into the North to plant the British flag and to maintain law and order.

The Porcupine, the Ogilvie Range, the Rabbitfoot Canyon, mashing down the Yukon to Dawson, geographical names of which all have heard in rhyme and story, will be vividly portrayed in word pictures by Major Telford.

Invitations have been extended to the Provincial Police, the Royal Canadian Mounted Police, and the Royal North West Mounted Police Veterans' Association to be guests of the club on this occasion.

Toronto Optometrists Offer \$20 Spectacles For \$2.98

Send Them on 10 Days' Trial

TORONTO, Ont.—The Dr. Ritholz Optical Company have devised a new comfort spectacle that will not break or tarnish and leaves no mark on the nose or face. These spectacles are really beautiful, give wearers a distinguished appearance, and will enable anyone to read the finest print, see far or near. The Doctor offers to send a pair on 10 days' trial to any reader of this paper, with the understanding that if they are not amazed and delighted and do not think the spectacles are a distinguished appearance, they will return them to the Dr. Ritholz Optical Co., Suite N-114, 29 Melinda St., Toronto, Ont., for a 10-day trial and learn how you may get them without cost, also new catalogue free. (Adv.)

DR. OLIVER WILL SPEAK

Canadian Club to Hear Moderator of United Church on Saturday

FULL SERVICE CLUB
CALENDAR PLANNED

CLUB CALENDAR

MONDAY—Jyvo Club luncheon in Empress Hotel; 12:10 p.m. Business and Professional Women's annual meeting; 7:45 p.m.

TUESDAY—Kiwanis Club luncheon in Empress Hotel; 12:10 p.m. Round Table Club dinner in Empress Hotel; 6:15 p.m.

WEDNESDAY—Canadian Club luncheon in Empress Hotel; 12:10 p.m.

At a special meeting of the Men's Canadian Club, to be held in the Empress Hotel, on Saturday, Rev. Dr. E. H. Oliver, M.A., Ph.D., F.R.S.C., Moderator of the United Church of Canada, will address members and guests from the Women's Canadian Club and the New Education Fellowship. Although the subject of the address, "The One and the Many," does not give any very clear indication of the field that will be covered by the speaker, it is expected that he will have some message of particular interest to Canadians.

Dr. Oliver is principal of St. Andrew's College, Saskatoon, and is distinguished both as an educationist and a writer. Better-known works from his pen are "Rdman Economic Conditions," "History of Saskatchewan and Alberta," "Early Pioneer Legislation" and "Liquor Control on the Prairies."

NAMED FIRST PRESIDENT

During the war he served with the 100th Regiment as chaplain, holding the rank of lieutenant-colonel and having charge of the educational work among the Canadian forces in France and in England. He was named first president of the United Church of Canada at the inception of the Saskatchewan conference.

Tomorrow, P. V. Shoemaker will describe the work carried on by the boys' work division of the Y.M.C.A. at the monthly meeting of the Gyo Club, which installed its 1531 officers last night.

In the evening the Victoria Business and Professional Women's Club will hold its annual meeting at the clubrooms, 1118 Langley Street. At this meeting, which starts punctually at 7:45 o'clock, reports will be read and officers elected for the ensuing year.

GOLDEN TWILIGHT

An attractive programme has been arranged for the Kiwanis luncheon on Tuesday, when Mayor Gordon Smith will address members on "The Land of Golden Twilight." His address will be accompanied by motion pictures, which will include views of Lillooet, Hope, Hazelton, the Cariboo and Smithers.

On Tuesday evening the Round Table Club will gather to hear R. E. Edgell speak on "India: Her Administration and Finance."

Lieutenant-Governor R. R. Bruce will present prizes to winners of the Rotary Club seed-growing competition at the club luncheon next

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Fall of Steeg Cabinet In France No Surprise

By CAMILLE LEMERCIER
(Copyright, 1931, by The Chicago Daily News Foreign Service)

PARIS, Jan. 24.—The defeat Friday night of the Steeg Cabinet on the minor issue of projected wheat duties by a margin of ten votes—283 for the Government and 293 against—was no surprise. The Left Cabinet, which won a majority of only seven votes when it met the Chamber of Deputies for the first time, December 18, had too small a parliamentary basis to be expected to resist the first assault of the Opposition.

Andre Tardieu and other leaders of the former Right majority had refrained from attacking the Cabinet immediately after its formation, but this time, in the absence of M. Tardieu, who is confined at home with influenza, a strong attack was launched by Pierre-Etienne Flandin, Minister of Commerce in the preceding Tardieu Cabinet.

No really important national or international issue is involved in the present situation. Foreign Minister Aristide Briand, who has just won another great personal success at Geneva, certainly will keep his portfolio and there will be no change in France's foreign policy. The budget, which is now under discussion before the Chamber and must be passed by both Houses before April 1, will remain unchanged.

An Evidence of Public Confidence

New Insurance Issued	
1920	\$52,268,849.
1925	\$64,672,656.
1930	\$82,057,914.
Insurance in Force	
1920	\$178,710,411.
1925	\$318,342,930.
1930	\$529,984,752.
Assets	
1920	\$33,220,910.
1925	\$59,839,954.
1930	\$109,027,467.
Total Income	
1920	\$8,439,229.
1925	\$16,581,898.
1930	\$27,366,034.
Dividends to Policyholders	
1920	\$408,598.
1925	\$1,198,798.
1930	\$3,003,170.

THE MANUFACTURERS LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY

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The Daily Colonist

Established 1858

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Subscribers in ordering change of address should be particular to give both old and new address.	
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To Canada, Great Britain, the United States and Mexico, except districts as above:	
Yearly	\$6.00
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Sunday, January 25, 1931

THE DECENNIAL CENSUS

The decennial census is to be taken next June and already preparations are being made throughout the country for the event. Primarily this counting of heads is for the purpose of determining the basis of parliamentary representation. This is dependent upon the population of Quebec as the most difficult of that province in the Federal Parliament is permanently fixed at sixty-five representatives, so that the unit of representation throughout the Dominion is one-sixty-fifth of the population of Quebec. Thus the census each ten years is followed by a redistribution bill and there is an increase in the membership of Parliament. As well, the census determines the payment of provincial subsidies by the Dominion Government, a payment which is based on population.

The census has been broadening out during recent decades. It is now a great deal more than a mere counting of heads for it involves a stock-taking as it were, showing the numbers, local distribution, age, sex, racial origin, nationality, language, religion, education, housing and occupations of the people. It is, in other words, a compendium of information which is of value to the Government in the conduct of administration. It gives valuable statistics affecting the country's growth.

Ten years ago the population of Canada was 8,788,483. It is anticipated that the coming census will show an increase of about a million persons. The largest increase in population made in any decade of Canada's history was from 1901-1911, a period which included a number of years of intensive immigration. In that decade the population grew from 5,371,315 to 7,206,435. In the following ten years the increase was from the latter figure to 8,788,483. Since 1921 immigration has fallen off and there has been a considerable exodus of our people to the United States so that growth in the last decade cannot have been as great as in the preceding ten years.

MISAPPLIED EMOTION

Many surveys of business conditions have been made by authorities eminent in the industrial and financial world of Europe and the United States. These are widely read in Canada, and rightly so, for we cannot be indifferent to the prosperity of countries to which we look for a market. It is only right to point out, however, that from reading these surveys a state of mind may be induced, a general impression received, which is out of keeping with actual conditions in Canada.

We are living and doing business under the conditions that exist in Canada, not under those existing in the United States or elsewhere; and there has been, during the past year, and is today, a wide difference between the situation here and that in other countries. There is nothing to be gained by shutting our eyes to unwelcome facts, or to any unfavorable developments; but there is still less to be gained by ignoring the fact that the situation in this country is by no means that dealt with in the statements mentioned.

While there were 6,000 bank failures in the United States in 1930, there were none in Canada. Owing to the difference in banking systems, too much stress should not be placed on that comparison, but take the total business failures of all kinds. In the United States in 1930 there were, according to Bradstreet's, 24,209 failures during the year—a greater number than in any year since 1880; that is, in half a century. In Canada there were 2,408, a smaller number than in any one of the years 1914, 1915, 1922 and 1923. If we compare not the number of failures but their magnitude, the contrast is still more remarkable. The aggregate of liabilities in these failures was, in the United States, \$998,389,346, and in Canada \$19,454,336—only one-fiftieth of the total for the United States, and only one-fourth as much in proportion to population.

Other similar illustrations might be given, but perhaps these are sufficient to indicate that when we read about "the present depression" in surveys made by American business leaders, we shall be misled if we assume that the conditions they describe exist to the same degree in this country, or have existed here during the past year. Again, we find that financial and industrial authorities in the United States are unanimous in the confidence with which they say that business is now on the way to recovery and prosperity, we may remind ourselves that in this country we have much less to overcome and much greater reason for similar confidence.

TUNING-IN ON SILENCE

If the experiments now being carried on in a London laboratory prove successful, the world is approaching a day when we shall have sound-proof houses, offices, factories, hospitals, and even vehicles. The problem of stopping sound vibrations has been solved, and the question now remaining is how to apply this discovery to everyday needs. The aim is to surround the area with a sort of electrical grid which will absorb all incoming noise. Dr. James Robinson, formerly chief of the British Wireless Research Department, is the man who is likely to make our lives soundproof. Like all scientists he is unwilling to prophesy.

"I do not want to make any claims," he said the other day. "We have, however, proved the principle that you can isolate wireless vibrations, and it is quite possible that the development of our work will provide a solution of how to isolate ordinary sound vibrations and stop them from penetrating any particular place. At the moment, I think I can see the way in which sound vibrations can be stopped in the same way as wireless vibrations."

There are infinite possibilities in this discovery. Imagine a house, or a hospital, or a church, in some particularly noisy street, equipped with the apparatus to absorb noises from outside. By merely turning a small switch

the whole building can be isolated. In fact, we will be tuning-in on silence! There would then be complete and utter quiet within the building, no matter how loud the roar of the traffic outside. Probably in time some kind of apparatus will be devised so that moving vehicles can be made electrically soundproof. Why should they not consume their own sound? Or the office in a noisy factory could be isolated from the rest of the building so that the clerical and managing staff could work in perfect quiet while the loud clanging was going on in the workshops or machine rooms. Or a man could work in perfect quiet in his study while his children were dancing to a gramophone or radio in the nursery overhead. People will be able to sleep in cities like New York and Chicago, while the overhead train rattles past outside. Life will become easier and more bearable. There will be less wear and tear to the nerves if Dr. Robinson's discovery can be applied to the conditions of our daily living.

RIFFLE ROCK INQUIRY

It is by no means clear why a Federal Board of Inquiry should be held in Vancouver only to decide whether or not it is necessary in the interests of navigation to remove Riffle Rock in Seymour Narrows. The decision is not one of local interest to Vancouver. It is of more moment to Victoria and Vancouver Island as a whole. The board of inquiry may logically be expected to sit here as well and learn what is the attitude of this city and of all parts of Vancouver Island.

The board that is to consider the matter is the same body as inquired into the Second Narrows Bridge situation. Possibly the reason for the latest inquiry is because the personnel of that board are still in Vancouver and have been asked by certain interests there to hear representations. The point is that Vancouver Island, which is most closely concerned with the matter, should also be heard before there is any idea of the board of inquiry making a recommendation to the Dominion Government. This course of action should be insisted on in the interest of Vancouver Island.

The student body of the University of British Columbia has two problems that are being discussed in all seriousness and, incidentally, are causing amusement among the public. One involves a decision by the Men's Undergraduate Society pledging its members to grow beards until such time as a sum of \$20,000 is secured for a new stadium. The other affects the right of members of the Women's Undergraduate Society to smoke on the campus. The undergraduates in their intellectual struggle seem to believe with Ovid that—nilhil est aliud magnum quam multa minuta.

"Regimented spontaneity," a doctrine for promoting political enthusiasm and nationalism in the United States, has failed in application to certain laws in that country. Mr. Will Dyson says: "Whatever is prohibited immediately takes on wit and glibly charm in America."

Mr. Ramsay MacDonald approves, and has improved upon the dole in Great Britain; Mr. Mackenzie King, when in power, wanted the system instituted in Canada; Signor Mussolini, of Italy, says: "The dole tends to accustom the workers to idleness."

Mr. Thomas Edison is not a doctor but he is a great scientist. He says that 80 per cent of deaths are due to overeating. Probably he would be more correct in saying that such mortality is due to eating the wrong foods and too much of them.

Are women secretaries a mistake? Miss Isabel MacDonald says that the majority are not only secretaries to their employers but mothers as well. This may explain why we suffer from so much maternal legislation in these latter days.

THE DOLE

The Unemployment Insurance Fund within the past year has rushed with increased speed down a slippery slope. If the unexpectedly terrible increase of unemployment were the whole explanation, criticism would be simple and could not justifiably be severe. The fact is, however, that the revised regulations of the present Government have opened the doors to persons whose rights to benefit would never have been admitted under the earlier scheme. Worse than that, there have grown up in some industries, those which, if not immoral, were at all events never conceived of as legal by the framers of the act. Alternate periods of employment and rest are planned by employers and employers, the wage-earners live half on the wages earned and in part-time work and half on unemployed benefits.—London Spectator.

Sleep is fleeting death; each sunrise finds us all new-born.—From the Chinese.

The Weather

Meteorological Office, Victoria, 8 p.m., January 24, 1931.

SYNOPSIS

The barometer is falling on the Coast, and unsettled weather may again become general on the Pacific Slope. The weather is mild in Alberta and moderately cold eastward to Manitoba.

PRECIPITATION AND TEMPERATURES

	Rain	Min.	Max.
Vancouver	0.1	42	48
Kamloops	0.1	34	48
Prince George	0.1	18	40
Edmonton	0.1	24	38
Calgary	0.1	32	38
Winnipeg	0.1	16	45
Seattle	0.1	40	52
Portland	0.1	42	52
San Francisco	0.1	46	58
Spokane	0.1	36	44
Los Angeles	0.1	58	78
Portland	0.1	38	47
Vernon	0.1	37	47
Grand Forks	0.1	24	45
Nelson	0.1	32	41
Kaiso	0.1	34	41
Cranbrook	0.1	32	42
Edmonton	0.1	14	30
Swift Current	0.1	20	34
Prince Albert	0.1	6	14
Qu'Appelle	0.1	10	26
Winnipeg	0.1	14	34

SATURDAY

Maximum.....48
Minimum.....42
Average.....45
Minimum on grass.....38
General state of weather, cloudy.
Bright sunshine, 4 hours, 6 minutes.
Rain, 0.2.

5 P.M. WEATHER REPORTS

Victoria—Barometer, 30.16; wind, NE, 12 miles; fair.
Vancouver—Barometer, 30.18; wind, E, 4 miles; fair.
Kamloops—Barometer, 30.14; wind, SE, 4 miles; fair.
Prince George—Barometer, 30.02; wind, S, 4 miles; fair.
Edmonton—Barometer, 29.78; wind, SE, 8 miles; cloudy.
Calgary—Barometer, 30.10; wind, E, 24 miles; cloudy.
Winnipeg—Barometer, 30.10; wind, E, 24 miles; cloudy.
Portland—Barometer, 30.10; wind, E, 10 miles; cloudy.
Seattle—Barometer, 30.10; wind, W, 4 miles; fair.
San Francisco—Barometer, 30.14; wind, NW, 4 miles; cloudy.

Note and Comment

By R. B. D.

KORNEY BURNS—Born 1901. Died 1904. (He had a heart about the size of a pea.)

The following poem, from the pen of William G. McLean, of Victoria, formerly of Superst, is reprinted here from an old issue of the Southern Recorder, of Selkirk, Scotland, with the kind permission of the author.

Scots think o' Burns maist as a man;
His works are unexcelled.
Forget oor Burns we never can,
Nor be frae hearts expelled.
Some folk will speak about oor bard,
An' say some nasty things;
Puir chiel, they say, his life was
marred.

Which gied him mony stings,
But nae o' us are free frae blame,
An' if we keep in mind
Burns' rhyming works, we should
acclaim.

His worth in words maist kind,
His portraits o' oor Scottish life
Betray a genius rare;
His humor keen, 'mid peace or strife,
'Gangst Burns nae can compare.
We see him plooin' i' the field,
The muse with him moved.

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How B.C. Joined Canada

Story of Confederation as Told by The Colonist, Which Championed the Cause of Union

By NINA NAPIER, M.A.

PART XLVI

Prorogation of Legislative Council Arouses Little Interest—People Are Apathetic

IF it had been injudicious for the Legislative Council to pronounce an opinion on the question of union, said The British Colonist, how much more injudicious it would be for a paper to continue an agitation which had been condemned by its friends in the Council. In withdrawing from the controversy for the time, the newspaper declared it was no less anxious for the ultimate success of the scheme of union; and that while the present situation was greatly to be regretted, the cause, under wise leadership, might yet be recovered.

The Legislature was prorogued by Governor Seymour on March 11, and in his closing speech the subject of Confederation was not mentioned. His Excellency endeavored to strike the same note of optimism he had sounded in December, congratulating the members on the spirit of initiative they had shown, and declaring his conviction that a few years would see British Columbia among the most flourishing of Her Majesty's possessions.

The Governor's optimism did not find the ready response from the public it had enjoyed when the session opened. The fact that the prorogation of the House attracted little attention seemed to indicate an increasing apathy towards the affairs of Government. Was there, as The British Colonist suggested, a growing conviction in the public mind that the worst backing a measure could have was popular endorsement? True, the Governor had not actually vetoed any measures, but from several, the very fruit of the spirit of initiative he had commended, he withheld his consent, a procedure which had meant all too frequently in the past that the measure became abandoned.

This was a time when trade and commercial relations with the neighboring States were becoming of vital importance to the colony. Great interest had been shown in the negotiations between Canada and the United States for the renewal of the Reciprocity Treaty, and British Columbians in England had gone so far as to petition the Home Government to see that the colony was included in the treaty. But the negotiations had come to nothing, and other measures to facilitate trade were being considered.

Some of these measures were incorporated in the Drawbacks Bill, which had been brought before the Legislature early in the session and passed after long discussion. It proposed the removal of certain restrictions on goods shipped for export, and would have removed some of the hardships under which the merchants suffered on account of the onerous character of the customs regulations.

No doubt there were many other measures which would have equally benefited the colony, but on the passing of the Drawbacks Bill the people in the port of Victoria had pinned their faith. Trade had languished since the union of the colonies, and with the removal of some of the restrictions they hoped for a return to the prosperity they had enjoyed when Victoria was a free port. It was a matter for immediate decision, but the Governor announced his intention of sending the bill to the Home Government for approval.

The disappointment over this decision, and the fact that His Excellency withheld his consent from other measures important for the welfare of the colony, aggravated the general dissatisfaction with the results of the session. "It would be wrong," the Governor had said in his prorogation speech, "for us to depend, when nature is doing all for this country of unbounded resources," and The Colonist remarked bitterly that nature was indeed doing all, or nearly all, and her efforts were not always seconded by the Government.

(To be Continued)

The Donkey Doctor

By DONALD ROSE FRASER

Not his, but the appendix letters that are the essential of learning to an ostentatious age. I doubt very much if he had ever been to school, yet his was a name to conjure with, from the Pass to Simon Sound. In a score of camps, hookenders and foremen swore by his doctor as the man who never lost a case.

A few of course not. Nor would the proverbial breakfast of the donkey have sufficed to satisfy for a moment the hungry maw of one of the cleaning demons in his cart. Strange patients these, though not of flesh and blood, and the ill of both man and beast had a parallel in the conduct of incident that made up our donkey doctor's day. He had charge, you see, of the eight giants of iron and steel that were responsible for the unweighty miles of slash stretching between Camp Two and the beach. Without their doctor, the donkeys could never have thus eaten their way into the heart of things. So sure of this man it could be said: "His mark is upon the land." Not one to be proud of, you might say. But judge not hastily. While we marvel the unworldliness of the slash, there is beauty elsewhere, that without this could not have been.

A LONELY SOUL

The doctor was a Finn. He belonged, that is, to a race of people who are the finest natural mechanics in the world. An artist among artists, his work was the breath of his life. It may be that the beam of his life's work had become the iron of his soul. Certainly there was iron in his body, he could straighten a horseshoe with his hands. Tolerant of all men, he brooked familiarity from none. Because of this, the respect of our crew, was his to a degree, that foreman and superintendent aspired to win in vain. Old hands might chaff the foreman. Men going down the road with their packs would often call a last blessing down on the superintendent's head. But a liberty taken with the donkey doctor was something unheard of in Camp 2. What mattered it if one had pulled with the firm, or another job to go to a mile or two down the coast, if one's back had been subjected to the crushing force of muscles that could straighten a horseshoe out. Yet the donkey doctor had never been known to take an unfair advantage of his strength.

Even the great ones who wielded the destinies of the camp, were kept beyond the barrier of the iron man's reserve. That I, one of the least, should become an exception honored, was a circumstance that caused me much pride then, and the memory holds satisfaction even as I write. Some business correspondence that had become a worry to Alex, Assistant, offered somewhat timidly by me. A visit to the little

The long day through
The lesser things
Obstruct man's view;
But twilight brings
A dearer gift.
A brief release:
White stars adrift.
Home, love and peace!

Grandmother, impatiently: "Dorothy, I do wish you would keep quiet little white!" Dorothy: "I'll try, grandma, but please don't scold me. Just remember that if it wasn't for me you wouldn't be a grandma at all!"

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Odd Fellows to Debate

It is the intention of Victoria Lodge, No. 1, to continue the discussion which aroused so much interest at the meeting last week immediately after the business session is over tomorrow, and it is requested that a full attendance of members be on hand at 8 p.m., to enable the matter to be considered from every possible angle. Members of local lodges and visiting brothers are cordially invited to attend and give their ideas on this all-important topic.

MOTHER

(In commemoration of the eighty-second anniversary of her birth, 1849-1931.)

To her, my more than Mother dear,
These few brief lines are penned:
To her, companion of my youth,
My counsellor and friend,
Blessed were the days indeed, did it
No natal tribute bear.
No homage worthy wing to earth,
Of her appointed share:

No myth while yet the lamp of hope
Still on her altar burns—
God's pledge of all things beautiful,
Towards which the spirit yearns:
The symbol of an age-old joy,
That like to Heaven's impulses
Upon a star that there is
Of love that never fails.

Whose but a Mother's, this; and she,
The sweetest boon on earth:
The fountain of our holiest thoughts,
Our heritage, our heritage,
The font from whence our very lives
Draw sustenance; alas,
How oft we may have grieved her,
Whose praises earth's surmise!

Would now, that I might Mother dear,
To whom so much I owe
Heap honors on your silver locks
And riches too below;
But wealth comes not as do the
flowers.
That blossom bright and gay;
Though sweet as these the birthday
thoughts.

That strew your path today
—Jeanne Valdez.
Victoria, B.C., January 25, 1931.

Pupil's Father: Is my son well
grounded on the classics?
Tutor: I would go farther than
that, sir. I should say that he was
positively stranded on them!

FIFTY YEARS AGO TODAY

Great Advance in Foreign Work of Roman Catholics

Missionary Revival Is Held to Have Taken Place During Past Decade—Church Operates Through 228 Societies Which Have Annual Income Computed at \$70,000,000

Pius XI Known as Missionary Pope

THE advance during the past year of the foreign missionary activities of the Roman Catholic Church is commented upon in the January issue of The International Review of Missions as being the continuation of a progress which has been very pronounced during the past decade and which is, according to this quarterly, nothing short of a missionary revival in this church. A day of world-wide prayer for missions has been inaugurated to be observed in the last but one Sunday in October, ninety new vicariates have been set up, making 450 in all; new seminaries are being erected in foreign lands for the training of native clergy, the large number of 5,537 of all races taking courses in preparation for the priesthood; the territories under indigenous supervision, that is, under the care of native bishops, has grown from four to twenty-one; while at home new missionary societies have been organized and the missionary efforts greatly augmented.

At the heart of this increased missionary zeal is the present

take special prayer for unity of the church and give offerings for missionary purposes. It is also understood that the sums paid by the Italian state will be largely devoted to missionary work.

GREAT EXHIBIT IN 1923

The purpose of His Holiness was dramatically shown in the missionary exhibit of 1923. Here in the gardens of the Vatican was brought together under the Pope's own supervision a spectacular ensemble of the age-long history and the world-wide work of the church. By pictures and pageants and processions, by books and actual exhibits, in lectures and music, the habits and customs, beliefs and progress of three score countries, the triumphs of Christianity's impact upon paganism, the heroism of missionary martyrs and the response of the converts were vividly demonstrated to many thousands in what was perhaps the most effective missionary exhibit ever given. By this demonstration the Pope both committed to his church a forward step in world evangelization.

SOCIETIES CENTURY OLD

Of the 228 missionary agencies in the Roman Catholic Church the Association for the Propagation of the Faith takes the place of formation in 1822 grew out of an inspiration in the heart of a devout lady of Lyons, France, in the early years of the nineteenth century, when interest in missions was at a low ebb. Stimulated by her father's friends, she conceived the idea of raising missionary funds by contribution of a penny a week. The receipts in 1822-23 of this society, whose motto was "sou par semaine," was nearly 22,000 francs. A century later it had risen to nineteen millions.

Is Given Cognomen of Missionary Pope



POPE PIUS XI
During whose pontificate the Roman Catholic Church has made great strides in evangelistic work in foreign lands.

The Society of the Holy Childhood, founded in Paris in 1843, called upon Catholic children for a prayer for children in China and all foreign lands. Its members—both children and women—now raise about nineteen million francs yearly and have subsidized 358 missions. There is also the Catholic Women's

Missionary League, founded in 1838, which has raised in all twenty million francs and an immense number of gifts. The Union Cleri, or Missionary Union of the Clergy, undertakes to promote missions in the parishes.

In all, according to Father Bernard Arens in his Manual of Catholic Missions, there are 228 mission agencies in full activity in the Roman Catholic Church, forty-four in France, thirty-four in Germany, twenty-seven in Holland, twenty-six in Belgium, twenty in Italy and sixteen in North America.

MANY SOURCES OF GIFTS

As to foreign mission income, Father Piolet, S.J., in The Revue d'Histoire des Missions for June, 1926, computes it to be about \$4,300,000, from sources that can be measured. The editor of The International Review of Missions, however, in reviewing the many avenues of gifts, such as offerings at church festivals, sums sent in by readers of the more than 300 missionary periodicals, gifts made direct to missionaries, offerings made at masses said by missionary priests and income from investments, calculates that the church contributes over \$70,000,000 annually to foreign missions. Of the various orders which have missionary priests the Jesuits lead with 1,258, the Paris Society has 1,110, and the Franciscans 968.

EXPECT MANY TO CONTRIBUTE

Jubilee Hospital Appeal Results in Numerous Expressions of Gratitude

The directors of the Royal Jubilee Hospital, while grateful to those who have responded to their appeal for help, are expecting many more will yet send in contributions. Quite a number of donations have been received for very small sums, and some for very large amounts, but all are appreciated. Of those sending in small amounts the feature has been that they have sent what they could out of gratitude for what the hospital has done for them or theirs, and so evidently wishing they could give more. If gratitude could be turned into cash, the need of the hospital would be met several times over.

The importance of the hospital to the community measured only as a business, is perhaps not generally appreciated. From the very modest beginning in 1858, with a payroll of \$25 per month, "when there were patients," and even the modest accommodation of fifty beds, up to 1880, when the hospital moved to its present location, it has steadily grown until even the present capacity of 285 beds is taxed to meet the demands. With a staff of 289, the monthly payroll averages around \$12,000, and the monthly bills for supplies of all kinds average close on \$15,000 per month.

Fully equipped with up-to-date pathological laboratory, X-ray department and operating rooms, naturally the operating cost is greater than the cost of hospitals not so equipped. However, the Jubilee bears comparison with other hospitals equally equipped with a cost per diem of \$3.82. The Vancouver General Hospital cost per diem was \$4.74 for 1929. The larger hospital naturally spreads the overhead expenses, which helps to reduce the average cost per diem.

The general management of the hospital, while slightly relieved by what has been received, is still very pressing, and the directors hope for further contributions to enable them to settle the overdue accounts.

Further subscriptions received include those from the following: Captain and Mrs. Oliver S. Hunt, Captain and Mrs. Gould, M. F. Hunter, Mrs. M. C. O'D. Luxton, Hing Yuen, C. Boleth, J. Strutt, D. F. Black, Mrs. W. E. Evershank, W. C. Wilson, Mrs. R. Kirkwood, E. Cooper, K. Chow Association, A. Scooby, Stanich Cannery Co., W. T. M. Barrett, Yuen Fat Co., G. Stewart, H. E. Tanner, W. L. Morkill, G. S. Wood, Mrs. H. Suttle, Mrs. L. C. Strachan, H. S. Pringle, H. R. Ridgman, J. E. Hunter, Ideal Market, Mrs. H. Koehle, P. Batchelor and W. J. Whybrow, Anonymous, Mrs. C. Ball, F. Wabridge, J. D. Hall, J. M. Strange, Mrs. M. Miller, Mrs. M. M. Hutchinson, Mrs. H. P. Hartshorne, J. S. Wilson, Mrs. C. Edwards, A. Chatfield, Lou Fay, Rev. J. O. Crisp, Mrs. Patterson, Hong Sing, Mrs. M. A. C. Kilson, Occidental Hotel, H. W. Rattray, J. Mead, J. A. Worthington, G. Dunn, J. G. Thomson, J. Mason, Island Sheet Metal Works, J. Lewington, Mrs. A. Saunders.

Military Activities

5th B.C. Coast Brigade
Brigade Orders by Lieut.-Colonel T. B. Monk, V.D., Commanding 5th B.C. Coast Brigade, C.A., Headquarters, January 24, 1931.

Parades—58th Field Battery will parade on Tuesday, January 27, and Friday, January 30. Fall in at 8 p.m. Dress, blue uniform.

Leave—The undermentioned officers have been granted leave of absence: Lieut. A. T. Fell, 58th Field Battery, C.A., three months, from 18-31; Lieut. H. J. Desbarats, 2nd A.A. Section, three months, from 16-31.

Annual Meeting, Rifle Association—The annual meeting of the Brigade Rifle Association will be held in the men's messroom on Friday, February 6, 1931, at 9 p.m.

Strength Increase—The following, having been duly attested, are taken on strength: No. 38, Gunner A. Burnett, H.Q. (band), 23-31; No. 5183, Gunner R. A. Purser, 12th Heavy Battery, 23-31; No. 5186, Gunner O. G. Jones, 58th Heavy Battery, 23-31; No. 3137, Gunner W. Johnson, 56th Heavy Battery, 23-31.

Strength Decrease—The following are struck off strength: No. 5126, J. Moore, 12th Heavy Battery, 8-31; No. 5145, H. Wilson, 12th Heavy Battery, 8-31; J. E. Wilson, 58th Field Battery, 23-31.

Transfers—Gunner J. B. Connor, 2nd A.A. Section, is transferred to 58th Field Battery, as from 23-31. H. R. BOWDEN, Captain and Adjutant, 5th B.C. Coast Brigade, C.A.

Battalion orders by Major Brooks Stephenson, commanding 1st Battalion (16th C.E.F.), the Canadian Scottish Regiment, Victoria, B.C., January 28, 1931.

Duties—Ordinary duties will be as follows: Week ending February 2, 1931—Ordinary officer, Lieut. W. B. Lambert, orderly sergeant, Sergt. W. J. Winter. Week ending February 9, 1931—Ordinary officer, Lieut. J. D. Horne; orderly sergeant, Sergt. E. G. Barton.

Parades—The battalion will parade as follows: Monday, February 2, 1931, at the Armouries at 8 p.m.; dress, drill order. Thursday, February 5, 1931, at the Armouries at 8 p.m.; dress, drill order.

Guard of Honor—The Commanding Officer wishes to draw the attention of all ranks to the fact that parades for the training of the guard are held on Thursdays of each week as well as on Mondays. Training commences at 8 p.m. and all ranks are requested to attend the parades.

Attestations—1224, Pte. S. Gillis, H.Q. (M.G.), 19-31; 1225, Pte. R. D. Keighley, H.Q. (M.G.), 19-31; 1226, Pte. R. D. Keighley, H.Q. (M.G.), 19-31; 1227, Pte. R. D. Keighley, H.Q. (M.G.), 19-31; 1228, Pte. R. D. Keighley, H.Q. (M.G.), 19-31; 1229, Pte. R. D. Keighley, H.Q. (M.G.), 19-31; 1230, Pte. R. D. Keighley, H.Q. (M.G.), 19-31; 1231, Pte. R. D. Keighley, H.Q. (M.G.), 19-31; 1232, Pte. R. D. Keighley, H.Q. (M.G.), 19-31; 1233, Pte. R. D. Keighley, H.Q. (M.G.), 19-31; 1234, Pte. R. D. Keighley, H.Q. (M.G.), 19-31; 1235, Pte. R. D. Keighley, H.Q. (M.G.), 19-31; 1236, Pte. R. D. Keighley, H.Q. (M.G.), 19-31; 1237, Pte. R. D. Keighley, H.Q. (M.G.), 19-31; 1238, Pte. R. D. Keighley, H.Q. (M.G.), 19-31; 1239, Pte. R. D. Keighley, H.Q. (M.G.), 19-31; 1240, Pte. R. D. Keighley, H.Q. (M.G.), 19-31; 1241, Pte. R. D. Keighley, H.Q. (M.G.), 19-31; 1242, Pte. R. D. Keighley, H.Q. (M.G.), 19-31; 1243, Pte. R. D. Keighley, H.Q. (M.G.), 19-31; 1244, Pte. R. D. Keighley, H.Q. 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Varied Activities of Women

Clubs and Societies

St. Andrew's W.M.S.

The first meeting of the new year, held by the W.M.S. of St. Andrew's Presbyterian Church, combined with the usual routine a reception to the Y.W.M.C. and members and friends in the congregation. The new study book, "Ambassadors of Good Will," was introduced by the president, Mrs. R. A. Brown, and an interesting programme carried out, which included violin selections by Mr. Longfield, with Mrs. Longfield at the piano, and vocal solos by Mrs. Lefevre, accompanied by Miss Clark. Refreshments were served under the direction of Mrs. Mason and Mrs. Gibson. At this time the members of the session, having concluded a meeting in the vestry, were welcomed.

Pythian Sisters

The Pythian Sisters of Island Temple, No. 8, held their regular meeting last week, with Miss Lucy Bennell presiding. The usual business was discussed, and further plans were made for the bazaar to be held at Easter. At the close of the meeting the Sisters joined the Knights at the second of their series of what drives, the winners being: Ladies, first, Mrs. Woodruff; second, G. Allison; consolation, Mrs. Manson; men, first, Mr. Feuser; second, Mr. B. Carter; consolation, Mr. Battle.

Institute Gifts

Women's Institutes of British Columbia were among the most liberal donors to the Queen Alexandra Solarium of bottled fruits, potatoes, fruit, vegetables, eggs, turkeys, clothing, dolls and cash, according to the report of Mrs. Gale, convener of "Gifts in Kind," submitted to the annual meeting of the Solarium W.A. An inclusive vote of thanks was passed to all institutes which had contributed to this collection.

Britannia W.A.

The Ladies Auxiliary to Britannia Branch Canadian Legion, B.E.S.L., will hold a benefit progressive whist drive on Wednesday at 8:30 p.m. in the club rooms, 715 View Street. The ladies will be assisted by an overseas nurse in dire circumstances, and it is hoped that all interested will make a great effort to attend.

Silver Tea Planned

The Ladies' Aid of the Church of Our Lord, Reformed Episcopal, will hold a silver tea on Wednesday afternoon from 3 to 6 o'clock at the home of Mrs. E. Heddie, 930 Heywood Avenue.

St. Joseph's Alumnae

Under the auspices of St. Joseph's Hospital Alumnae, a musical entertainment will be given in the Nurses' Home of the Hospital tomorrow evening, at 8 o'clock.

Court Maple Leaf

Court Maple Leaf, No. 9202, A.O.P., will hold its regular meeting tomorrow evening, when new members will be initiated and a social evening spent.

Presides Over Club to Give Annual Ball



MRS. PERCY BARR

President of the University Women's Club, which will hold its annual ball at the University Hotel on Friday, February 6, Mrs. Percy Barr presides over the club.

Victorian Order of Nurses

The following, who sent donations to the Victorian Order of Nurses over the Christmas season have not previously had acknowledgment of their gifts: Mrs. Scott-Moncrieff, Mrs. Stewart, Mrs. Angus, Mrs. Shobolt, Mrs. George E. Dey, Mrs. O'Connell, Mrs. Woodhouse and Mrs. Elliott.

Daughters of St. George

The Princess Patricia Lodge, No. 238, Daughters of St. George, met in the New Thought Hall on Friday. A vote of thanks was extended to Mrs. Bedell and her committee, who worked so hard to make the sale of work a success.

Royal Oak A.Y.P.A.

The regular meeting of St. Michael's and St. Columba's A.Y.P.A. was held last week in St. Michael's Parish Hall, with twenty-seven members present. The meeting opened with the singing of a hymn. An invitation from St. Barnabas A.Y.P.A. to attend a dance on January 28, was accepted. Two new members were initiated. At the conclusion of the business session, the literary committee took charge. Two interesting papers were read, one by Mrs. Wilson on "Charlotte Brontë—Author and Her Work," and the other by Miss Eva Orr on "Rev. Studert Kennedy."

Badminton Club Dance

The C.C.C. Badminton Club will hold a dance on Wednesday night, February 4, in the Memorial Hall, from 9 to 11 o'clock. A good orchestra has been engaged and promises to supply the latest and most popular dance music. Club members already report a big demand for tickets, and it is confidently expected that the dance will be a great success. Tickets may be obtained from any of the club members, or by telephoning Empire 4319.

Picture telegrams may now be sent from Germany to the United States.

Island Social Notes

Port Alberni

A delightful party and dance was held on Friday evening in the Anglican Church Hall, under the auspices of the local troop of Boy Scouts, the members of which are: Scoutmaster A. T. Walker, Assistant Scoutmaster Shirley Richardson, P. L. "Bud" Walker, P. L. Hughie MacKay, Assistant Cubmaster Tom Bellamy, and Scouts Ron Hanson, Arthur Hambrooke, Jack Flannagan, Mark Mosher, John Bellamy, Lawrence Coles, Harold Kyle and Arthur Toms. During the first part of the evening games were played by the Scouts and their guests. A pleasant feature of the entertainment was the serving of supper on the stage of the hall, which was decorated with fir and cedar boughs, white and red candles, and a large centre. Around the fire sat the Scouts, who sang their Scout songs, much to the delight of the guests. After supper, dancing took place. Among those present were Mr. and Mrs. A. T. Walker, Mr. and Mrs. C. Pope, Mr. and Mrs. H. P. Kyle, Mr. and Mrs. E. Bellamy, Miss Alga Cronk, Betty Jenkinson, Barbara Malcolm, Orina Moore, Delma Moore, Thora Walker, Evelyn Smith, Stella Weston, Kathleen Crowshaw, May Richardson, Beale Davie, Phyllis Weismiller, Betty Fry, Madeline Butt, Thelma Donnelly and others.

Mr. Ben Hughes, editor of The Comox Argus, is a visitor in this city and a guest at the Somas Hotel.

Mrs. J. L. Dunn and Mr. Eric Dunn, who are visiting in this city, are guests at the Somas Hotel.

Mrs. M. E. Bailey, Arthur Bailey and Ean Sunderland, of Tyee, are spending the week-end visiting Mr. and Mrs. E. S. Lomas.

Mrs. Bishop was hostess on Friday afternoon with two tables of bridge, the players being Mrs. F. Green, Mrs. J. H. Castley, Mrs. E. S. Lomas, Mrs. George Stealy, Mrs. Alexander, Mrs. Madill and Mrs. Herberich. Mrs. E. S. Lomas was the first prize, and Mrs. J. H. Castley was presented with the consolation.

On Friday afternoon, Mrs. W. F. Grossack entertained with a delightful tea party.

The Junior Bridge Club met at the home of the president, Mrs. W. F. Grossack, last week, when two tables of players spent a very pleasant afternoon.

Mrs. S. Alexander entertained with two tables of bridge, when Mrs. W. F. Grossack won the first prize and Mrs. G. Kenneth Gillespie the consolation. During the serving of tea, the hostess read a letter from Mrs. E. Hemmingsen, Victoria, thanking the Ladies' Bridge Club for their thoughtful Christmas gift and good wishes. Mrs. Hemmingsen was president of the Bridge Club for two years before leaving for Victoria.

Mr. H. St. George Gray, of Vancouver, spent a few days as a guest at Riverside Inn.

Mr. T. H. Maynard is spending a few days in Victoria, visiting his daughter, Miss Joyce Maynard, who is a patient at the Jubilee Hospital.

Lake Cowichan

Mr. Edwin Jackson, of Cowichan Station, visited the lake during the past week.

Mrs. M. E. Bailey, Arthur Bailey and Ean Sunderland, of Tyee, are spending the week-end visiting Mr. and Mrs. E. S. Lomas.

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Cumberland

Mrs. R. Strachan and two children left for their home in Vancouver yesterday morning, after spending several weeks here, the guests of Mr. and Mrs. H. Mounce, parents of Mrs. Strachan.

An enjoyable evening was spent at the home of Mrs. M. Stewart, Allen Avenue, when she was hostess to the Thursday Evening Bridge Club.

Mrs. R. A. Robertson was a guest of the club for the evening, and two tables of bridge were in play. Miss L. Sheppard and Mrs. J. H. Robertson winning first and second prizes.

Burgess Bedtime Stories

Stumpy Has an Adventure

By THORNTON W. BURGESS

A brief adventure now and then gives zest to life for mice and men. —Old Mother Nature.

For a long time Stumpy, the three-toed, young Muskrat, sat on a tussock on the edge of the open water of the Laughing Brook. Everything about him was familiar, yet at the same time strangely unfamiliar. All the familiar tussocks of grass were there, just as he had been accustomed to seeing them, but when he tried to swim to one, a short distance to one side he found, to his surprise, that what he thought was water was hard. It was ice. He couldn't swim from the tussock, but he could walk from one to the other. This seemed queer, very queer. You see, it was the first time he ever had been on ice.

He ventured from one tussock to another, tussocks that he had often sat on all through the late Summer and Fall. Presently he was right on the edge of the Smiling Pool. It looked like black water, without a ripple on it. There was the Big Rock, just where it should be. There was the roof of his own home, the big house built by his parents, Jerry and Mrs. Muskrat. It was hard to believe that he could not swim right over to it.

He went a little way out on the ice, and there he made a discovery. He could look right through it down in the Smiling Pool. Never before had he been where he could look down like that, excepting when he was up on the Big Rock and had looked over the edge of it. It was fun. He culled forgot that he was out in the open, and where, if an enemy should happen along he couldn't possibly dive to safety. He forgot all about that, and so moved farther and farther from the open water of the Laughing Brook. At last he reached the roof of his own home, and on this he sat for a long time. The air was cold, but jolly, round, bright Mr. Sun was doing his best to warm things up, and Stumpy couldn't resist a sun bath.

How long he sat there he didn't know. What at last put an end to that sun bath was a glimpse of something moving below him. He got down off the house onto the ice. There, swimming right under him, was his sister, Yes, sir, there she was right under him. He was looking down on her back. It was the funniest thing! She didn't see him, for she wasn't looking up, but he could see her so near that it seemed as if he could reach down and touch her. She was headed for the bank, and he guessed that she



There, swimming right under him, was his sister.

was going there for fresh air, just as he had done early that morning. He started to follow her on the ice, but the ice was slippery, and when he tried to hurry he made hard work of it, the more so because he had but three legs. You remember that he had lost one of his front legs in a dreadful steel trap.

A slight noise caught his attention. He looked up. There on the bank was one of those two-legged creatures. A matter of fact, it was the very boy who had set the trap in which Stumpy had been caught. In one hand the boy had a stout stick. He stepped off the bank on to the ice of the Smiling Pool, reached out and hit it hard with his stick. He was testing it, to see if it would bear his weight. He ventured out a short distance, and the ice cracked. The boy went back.

Meanwhile, Stumpy had started for the open water of the Laughing Brook. It was the only place where he could possibly escape. How he hated this ice now! It would have been bad enough had he had four feet, but with only three it was slow hard work on that slippery ice. The boy now started to try to head him off. Would he reach the Laughing Brook before Stumpy did? It began to look as if he might. Stumpy did his best. He was clumsy, but even at that, he got over the ice surprisingly fast. The boy threw his stick at Stumpy. It was a good throw, but Stumpy was just before the stick splashed into it.

The next story: "Stumpy Learns a Useful Trick."

Women to Hear Reports Of W.M.S.

The fifth annual meeting of the Victoria Presbytery will be held in the First United Church by the British Columbia Women's Missionary Society of the United Church of Canada on Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday.

The agenda for Tuesday is as follows: 7:30 p.m.—Registration of delegates; meeting of executives. 8 p.m.—Public meeting; chairman, Rev. W. G. Wilson, D.D.; hymn 254; greetings from Presbytery, Rev. O. M. Sanford, president of British Columbia Conference; report of Presbytery treasurer, Mrs. C. E. Sonley; solo, Mrs. Arthur Dowell; pageant, by Christian Japanese of the city; offering, hymn 349; and prayers, by Rev. H. H. (West) Clark; announcements; hymn 295; benediction.

CITY CHAPTERS OF P.E.O. SISTERHOOD MEET AT EMPRESS

A business meeting of the P.E.O. Sisterhood was held at the Empress Hotel on Friday afternoon, Mrs. F. T. Giff, presiding. Mrs. M. R. Pearce tendered a greeting to the supreme president, Mrs. Edith Markham Wallace, of Seattle, who came over to attend the session. Mrs. S. Okell read a report of "E" chapter (West) Clark, and Mrs. H. O. English, the "K" report. An address was given by Mrs. Wallace, and a vocal solo was contributed by Mrs. Claude Campbell, accompanied at the piano by Mrs. Paul Green.

In the evening a banquet was held in the Duke of Kent dining-room. Mrs. F. T. Giff presiding as chairman. Community singing was led by Mrs. A. S. Locke, Mrs. W. E. Stansland and Mrs. Paul Green. Mrs. Giff proposed a toast to the provincial, president, Mrs. Louise Alexander, of Vancouver, was sponsored by Mrs. A. S. Locke, and the toast to the Mother of P.E.O. in British Columbia, Mrs. Bertha O. Clark, of San Francisco, formerly of Vancouver, was proposed by Mrs. A. E. Taylor. A solo was rendered by Mrs. Arthur Dowell, accompanied by Mrs. Paul Green. Mrs. Wallace then gave the Founders Day address.

A feature of the evening was the candle-lighting ceremony in memory of the seven founders of the sisterhood, for whom the following members of the order in Victoria stood as representatives under the direction of Mrs. Gordon Agnew: Mrs. G. D. Christie, Mrs. Edith Tomlinson, Mrs. V. L. Denton, Mrs. J. Arthur Armstrong, Mrs. H. Street, Miss Evelyn Olson, and Mrs. W. C. Hemmingsen. The P.E.O. sisterhood was founded in 1899 in Mount Pleasant, Iowa.

Engagements

HARTLEY—BROWN

Capt. and Mrs. George T. Brown, of 2173 Fair Street, announce the engagement of their daughter, Lillian Kate, to Mr. Robert Wilfrid Hartley, son of Mr. and Mrs. R. J. Hartley, of 318 Vancouver Street. The marriage will take place quietly at St. Mary's Church on February 14.

More than 21,000 cafes serving foreign foods have been opened in Japan.

Tremendous Savings

In

Bedroom Suites



Now is the time to buy these quality Suites have been selected from our regular stock and placed aside for special selling. We must have room for fresh articles and new stock arriving.

Good Quality 5-Piece Bedroom Suite in walnut, with oak-lined drawers. Regular price \$245.00. Reduced to

\$195.00

A Very Fine French Walnut Suite of the usual five pieces, including large vanity with full-length mirror (48 inches), dresser, chiffonier, bow-foot bed and bench. An unusual buy. **\$260.00** Reduced from \$325.00

A Smart Green Enamel Suite with decorations, consisting of dresser, chiffonier, bed, vanity and silk-covered bench. Regular \$125.00. Reduced to **\$105.00**

SPECIALLY PRICED SUITE

Walnut Suite, consisting of dresser, chiffonier, bed, vanity and bench. **\$95.00**

BED, SPRING AND MATTRESS

Special Outfit, No. 1—Full-Size or Single Bed, Spring and Mattress. Price **\$17.50**

No. 2—Simmons Bed, good quality Cable Spring, All-Felt Mattress. Price **\$27.50**

No. 3—Includes Simmons Bed with cane panels, Cable Spring and Spring-Filled Mattress **\$35.00**



Odd Dressers in hardwood, **\$20.00**, **\$17.50** and **\$15.00**
Odd Chiffoniers, **\$15.50** and **\$13.50**

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Empire 0512
633 Fort St. Ladies' Ready-to-Wear

Lake Hill Mission Elects Its Officers

The annual teachers' session of the Lake Hill Mission was held last Thursday, when the following were elected as officers for the ensuing year: Superintendent, C. H. Handland; assistant superintendent, G. Ward; secretary, C. Ward; librarian, A. Dash; finance secretary, Mr. McKenzie; treasurer, Mr. Borden; missionary superintendent, Miss Stewart; assistant missionary super-

intendent, Mrs. Parker; organist, Neville Barker; publicity, Joan Barker; musical, Mrs. Sheppard; primary department, Miss Stewart; cradle roll department, Mrs. Pen-dray; home department, Mrs. Winkler. A suggested programme was outlined by the superintendent which received the sanction and support of the staff. Mr. Clarke, a new addition to the staff, was appointed director of senior boys and building supervisor.

The tropic of cancer is a painful and incurable disease.

Complete your toilet with Cuticura Talcum

AFTER a bath with Cuticura Soap, there is nothing more refreshing than Cuticura Talcum dusted over all the body. Antiseptic and fragrant, it is an ideal powder for every member of the family.



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with closed doors, are specially constructed for the removal of household goods. Special arrangements for china and pictures. Our vans are heavily padded throughout. Individual furniture covers give added protection and insure against any possible chance of scratches or rubbing. Telephone call brings our inspection to your door; you are not obligated.

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4 BATHS IN RICH, PURE SUDS

that's why our way gives you cleaner, sweeter white-work

Are your white things losing their original snowy beauty? Are they tinged with grey even after you wash them? Let us do them at once, by our special formula, and notice the difference. A lukewarm rinse to loosen dirt, four baths in pure Ivory soap suds; then pour in fine rinses in pure water. No wonder they come out like new!

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Part Payment on a New One at

Mitchell & Duncan Ltd.

Sports and Street Frocks

HERMAN'S FASHION SHOP
255 YATES STREET

SCHEDULE

Up-Island

Happy Valley, Metcalfe and Lundford 8:00 A.M.
Duncan, 10:00 A.M. and 2:30 P.M. (Saturday, 3:30 P.M.)
Cowichan Lake 8:30 A.M.
Chemaloun, Nanaimo, Courtenay and Cumberland 10:00 A.M.

Island

Leaves Victoria 2:15 P.M.
Leaves Salt Spring Island 3:15 A.M.

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Leaves Salt Spring Island 3:15 A.M.

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Phone G 8168

Social and Personal

Personals, Parties Visitors

Dance at Empress
One of the largest parties of the winter assembled in the Empress hall last night for the weekly supper dance, when there were nearly 100 dancers, including a number of visitors to Victoria. Among those present were Mr. and Mrs. W. C. Hudson, Mr. and Mrs. E. V. Finland, Mr. and Mrs. R. Abell, Mr. and Mrs. Alex Davies, Mr. E. Olson, Mr. E. Thompson and Mr. W. Woolley, of Tacoma; Mr. and Mrs. W. Rogers and Mr. and Mrs. W. Humeson, of Seattle; Mr. and Mrs. Norman Yarow, Mr. H. C. Alexander, Mr. and Mrs. G. Ford, Mr. and Mrs. H. B. Darnell, Mr. H. Francis, Mr. Dixon, Mr. Cox, Mr. and Mrs. D. H. Green, Mr. Moore, Mr. R. C. Ross, Mr. A. L. Moore, Mr. F. McKinnon, Colonel and Mrs. V. Tremaine, Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Barnard, Captain and

Mrs. W. Ellis, Miss Walker, Mr. H. Dalby, Captain and Mrs. W. G. Menon, Dr. and Mrs. Gordon Hansen, Mrs. V. S. Godfrey, Miss Mary Martin, Dr. and Mrs. Arthur Nash, Mr. H. Lambert, Mr. J. S. Williams, Lieutenant-Commander and Mrs. Adrian Hope, Lieutenant-Commander and Mrs. D. St. G. Lindsay, Lieutenant-Commander and Mrs. O. Hibbard, Dr. and Mrs. J. S. McCallum, Paymaster-Lieutenant and Mrs. Wright, Mr. and Mrs. K. Raymur, Mr. and Mrs. J. H. McLoughlin and many others.

Tra at Empress
Col. H. T. Goodland, C.B., D.S.O., of Cadboro Bay Road, and his cousin, Mrs. S. R. Stevens, who recently arrived from England, entertained at tea at the Empress Hotel yesterday afternoon. The invited guests included Brigadier-General and Mrs. Austin, Colonel and Mrs. A. C. Phillips, Major and Mrs. C. A. Hay, Miss Agnew, Mrs. Curtis Sampson, Brigadier-General and Mrs. Willock, Mr. and Mrs. F. S. Norton-White, Mr. and Mrs. A. N. Moutat, Mr. and Mrs. A. Griffiths, Mr. and Mrs. H. B. Darnell, Mrs. J. Arbutnot, Mrs. S. Ryall, Misses Grace, Major and Mrs. Ryall, Mrs. J. D. McCallum (Regina), Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Merrick, Mrs. Humphrey Baynes, Mrs. H. P. Hodges, Colonel and Mrs. W. W. Dod (Regina), Colonel and Mrs. A. Sharland, Mrs. A. S. Barton, Miss Phyllis Barton, Miss Jennie Turner, Hon. Joshua Hinchliffe and Mrs. Hinchliffe, Mrs. H. H. Hinton, Mrs. A. E. Tomlin, Mrs. R. J. Lecky (Vancouver), and Miss Newcombe. Others having tea at the hotel were Mrs. E. Hider, Mrs. C. Oates, Vancouver; Mrs. L. deS. Duke, Miss O. Heisterman, Mrs. Alex Fraser, Miss M. Lambert, Mrs. Herbert Clark, Mr. and Mrs. D. MacHaffie, Mrs. Sydney Barker, Mrs. W. L. Clay, Miss Mary Clay and Mrs. David Dolg.

Shower Held
Misses Freda Gilson and Ethel

Newburn were joint hostesses at a magnificent shower at their home, 740 Hillside Avenue, on Friday evening, in honor of Mrs. M. Pearson, formerly Miss Elsie Gibson. The room was decorated in blue and yellow. The mrs. v. beautiful and useful gifts were presented to the bride in a prettily decorated wagon, drawn in by Velma Gilson and Master Vernon Gilson, who made a charming couple dressed as bride and groom. The bride also received a handsome chest of silver from her fellow workers. The evening was spent in games and singing. The invited guests were: Misses N. Lightfoot, R. Dunnett, M. Mosher, N. Tye, K. Law, E. Pollard, M. Hutchison, M. Allison, J. Crowther, W. Wilcox, G. Roskelly, K. Moody, T. McPhail, N. Barr, E. Bent, F. Coe, W. Brown, A. Eddies, N. Masters, E. Duncan, M. Ingle, B. Brown, F. Warren, E. Newburn, F. Gilson, Mrs. Trevor, Mrs. Webster, Mrs. Burnswell, Mrs. Ingle, Mrs. Cherriff, Mrs. Penderay, Mrs. Luscombe, Mrs. P. W. Gilson, Mrs. A. Gilson and others.

No-Host Dance
An enjoyable no-host dance was held at the Burnside Lawn Bowling Club on Friday last. Among those present were: Mr. and Mrs. W. T. Bracken, Mr. and Mrs. W. Bradley, Mr. and Mrs. H. O. Bresen, Mr. and Mrs. F. C. Butler, Mr. and Mrs. W. Webster, Mr. and Mrs. W. Davies, Mr. and Mrs. H. B. Elworthy, Mr. and Mrs. George R. Ford, Mr. and Mrs. W. Foster, Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Hourigan, Mr. and Mrs. W. C. Hudson, Mr. and Mrs. M. F. Hunter, Mr. and Mrs. Clarence Johns, Mr. and Mrs. A. Jones, Mr. and Mrs. A. Jordan, Mr. and Mrs. Norman H. Lord, Mr. and Mrs. R. H. Loh, Dr. and Mrs. W. McIntyre, Mr. and Mrs. A. W. McNelly, Mr. and Mrs. Fred Nobbs, Mr. and Mrs. John Riddell, Mr. and Mrs. Cecil Ross, Mr. and Mrs. Robert Shaw, Mrs. W. R. Lord, Misses Jessie Anderson, Jean Brown, Winnie Fernham, Gertrude Hicks, Olive Hare, Edna Luney, Edna Roberts, Messrs. P. A. Adderley, Fred W. Bartholomew, Stewart Bittanourt, Tom Brown, William Clark, Alex. Geddes, Alex. Harris, S. McLaughlin and J. Ross.

Surprise Party Held
A surprise party was held at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Alex Grant, 2317 Blanshard Street, on Friday evening in honor of their daughter, Margaret. A large group of friends attended and spent an enjoyable evening in dancing, games, bridge and five hundred. Among those present were: Mrs. Christian, Misses Madeline Moser, Mary Frances Monaghan, Eileen Collins, Eleanor Kinsinger, Margaret McLernan, Jean McLernan, Eileen Murray, Adele Moser, Edna Moore, Patricia McLernan, Agnes Grant, Josephine Murray, Bernice Montesi and Nora O'Connell. Messrs. Thomas Monaghan, William McLernan, Chris Comer, Tom Grant, Joseph Banly, John Grant, William Champion, Donald Kinsinger, Jack Christian, Albert Montesi and Frank Carleto.

Evening Party
Mr. and Mrs. S. Sparks entertained a number of friends at their home on John Street. Songs were sung by Mrs. A. Hill, Messrs. E. Sparks, A. Jackson, W. Cobble and Franklyn, Mrs. Sneddon and Mr. J. Pender play the accompaniment. The invited guests were: Mr. and Mrs. E. Merriman, Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Sparks, Mr. and Mrs. Sneddon, Mr. and Mrs. W. White, Mr. and Mrs. A. Hill, Mr. and Mrs. R. McVie, Mr. and Mrs. L. Ostler, Mr. and Mrs. P. Humber, Mr. and Mrs. P. Pinder, Mr. and Mrs. P. T. Muses, J. Patterson, M. Stuart, T. Ostler, D. Sparks and F. Dindler, Messrs. W. Cobble, A. Jackson, Franklyn, P. Haden, C. Gill and L. Humber.

Riding Club
The Victoria Hunt and Riding Club met yesterday for jumping in the Horse Show Building at the Willows, the slippery condition of the ground making an out-door run inadvisable. Members were afterwards entertained to tea by Miss Rowena Horsey, 1025 Joan Crescent. Those present were: Mrs. Dugald Gillespie, Mrs. H. G. Garrett, Mrs. T. H. Burns, Mrs. Alan McNally, Mrs. D. St. G. Lindsay, Mr. and Mrs. J. McCallan, Mrs. E. N. Horsey, Miss Rowena Horsey, Mary Hunter, Elaine and Mickey Gallinger, Elizabeth Garrett, Betty Burns, Mr. J. R. Scooby and Master Richard Garrett.

Hostess at Tea
Mrs. John Riddell, Jr., of Cambridge Street, entertained at the tea hour on Wednesday. Her guests were: Mrs. R. H. McMillen, Mrs. H. D. Dee, Mr. W. H. Dyer, Mrs. G. Fulmer, Mrs. C. M. La Pointe, Mrs. S. B. Pearce, Mrs. C. B. Mesa, Miss D. Howe, Mrs. R. H. McMillen, and Mrs. H. D. Dee presided at the tea table.

Studio Bridge Club
The Studio Bridge Club will meet on Tuesday afternoon at 2 o'clock at the bridge studio, Linden Avenue. Mrs. Roberts will be hostess.

A Cheerful Little Person



Joan Marcia Miller, Little Daughter of Mr. and Mrs. H. Edward Miller, 1746 Armstrong Avenue, Oak Bay, Who Will Celebrate Her Third Birthday Next Month.

Married in Seattle
The marriage took place in Seattle yesterday of Grace, third daughter of Mrs. Gertrude Humber, of Seattle, formerly of Victoria, and the late Dr. A. A. Humber, of Victoria, to Dr. Arthur S. Webster, of this city, son of Mr. and Mrs. H. Webster, Moss Street, and Mr. and Mrs. Maurice Humber went over to Seattle to attend the wedding, which was celebrated quietly.

Exhibitor at Ottawa
Among the exhibitors at the National Gallery Exhibition at Ottawa, which was opened on Friday by Premier R. B. Bennett and Miss Bennett, is Miss Margaret Loughheed, sister of Hon. N. S. Loughheed, of Victoria. Miss Loughheed's work has been favorably criticized throughout Canada, and she is classed among the most promising of the younger artists of the Dominion.

Returns From East
Mrs. Harry Morden, who was called East some weeks ago to the illness of her father at Port Rowan, Ont., returned to Vancouver yesterday, and will arrive in Victoria this morning to make her home indefinitely with Capt. Harry Morden's sister, Mrs. Gordon Hunter, 327 Bellevue Street.

Leaves for South
Mrs. George E. Macready, of Estevan, Sask., who has been visiting her sister, Mrs. C. H. Topp, for the past two weeks, left yesterday to spend the winter in California. Mrs. Macready was accompanied by her daughter, Miss Kathleen Macready.

Visiting in City
Mr. and Mrs. David Smith arrived in the city from Vancouver yesterday, and will spend a few days here before leaving for Seattle, where they will spend some time, prior to returning to their home on the Mainland.

From Minnesota
The Victoria Hunt and Riding Club met yesterday for jumping in the Horse Show Building at the Willows, the slippery condition of the ground making an out-door run inadvisable. Members were afterwards entertained to tea by Miss Rowena Horsey, 1025 Joan Crescent. Those present were: Mrs. Dugald Gillespie, Mrs. H. G. Garrett, Mrs. T. H. Burns, Mrs. Alan McNally, Mrs. D. St. G. Lindsay, Mr. and Mrs. J. McCallan, Mrs. E. N. Horsey, Miss Rowena Horsey, Mary Hunter, Elaine and Mickey Gallinger, Elizabeth Garrett, Betty Burns, Mr. J. R. Scooby and Master Richard Garrett.

Returns From California
Miss Geraldine Spencer, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Spencer, "Seacrest," Beach Drive, has just returned home on the B.C. Victoria Express, after visiting friends in Long Beach, Cal.

Entertain Friends
Dr. and Mrs. J. S. McCallum entertained yesterday afternoon in honor of Lieutenant-Commander and Mrs. G. M. Hibbard, who are leaving Esquimalt Naval Station shortly.

Returns From South
After spending the past few weeks in California with her daughter, Miss Victoria, and Mrs. Dorothy Rhodes, Seattle, Mrs. W. Rhodes has returned to her home on Terrace Avenue.

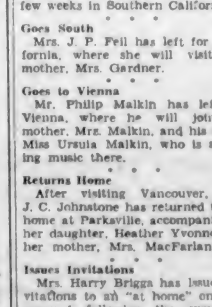
Leaving for South
Miss Esther Alexander leaves this morning to spend a holiday with friends in San Francisco and other California cities.

MOTHER'S ANGELS



Willie Willis, By Robert Quillen

LITTLE SISTER



Little Sister, By Ruby Holland

SPRING Expresses Her New Style Decrees IN PRINT

... and Mallek's offers you the most thrillingly lovely dresses you've ever seen at only \$14.85 and \$17.50

● The finest value we've ever offered in frocks for all occasions!
● Our salesgirls are modeling these new prints.



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What to Serve for Bridge Luncheons

Perhaps you are planning to have a luncheon or two now that the holiday rush seems far in the past. It may be your time to give the club luncheon. When we talk about "entertaining" the club nowadays we are using a rather meaningless term, because bridge has become so much a matter of course that we can usually count on our guests to amuse themselves.

It is a brave hostess in fact who undertakes to provide any other form of entertainment unless it is a backgammon for his new addicts. Guests who do not play are a cause asked for luncheon and seem to find their enjoyment afterward in watching the players. If there are more than one or two, however, a special place around the fire or clear the windows should be arranged for their comfort and that of the players.

A few years ago dollies were almost universally used for luncheons. Since the war we find the white or colored drawwork cloths or the lace tablecloth or the flowered or striped luncheon cloths with napkins to match are used fully as often.

TABLE DECORATIONS
A luncheon table can be as gay as a garden. Be careful, however, in your combination of fancy linen and china. Plain colored or white cloths are better with flowered china than the brightly flowered cloths which combine well with plain china.

One of the loveliest luncheon tables I have seen recently was set elaborately with an Italian linen and china. The table was set with the faintest design in white. Mauve glass goblets, flower dish, candlesticks and dishes for olives and nuts were used. The bouillon cups and the plates upon which they were set were also of glass. The flowers were creamy anemones.

Another gay but less elaborate luncheon table had a tea cloth with a creamy background with bunches of flowers and gaily colored birds. With this was used rose glass for the goblets and candlesticks. Silver flowers held candles and nuts. The flowers were tulips of shades which blended with the glass in a rose and blue vase.

WHAT TO SERVE
After service has been settled it is then a matter of choice of food. If you have glass bouillon cups you must have a soup which will look well in them as well as taste good. Imagine floating soup for shade as well as flavor! But it should be done. Often a cream soup is chosen for luncheon. Cream of spinach or of peas is always popular. Mushroom soup is another favored kind. Some-

times anoyster or clam bisque or a clear clam broth is chosen. With the soup will come celery hearts, plain or stuffed; olives, ripe or green, and dainty toast sticks or cheese crackers.

Instead of soup there may be a hot or cold canape served on lettuce. Among the favorites is broiled mushroom and tomato on French toast, with a brown sauce. Another is a combination of melted cheese and bacon; a third is hot grilled sardines on toast garnished with a sauce of whipped cream and horseradish. A French fried deviled egg can also be served as a canape, arranged on toast and dressed with a hot sauce.

For cold canapes something highly flavored is usually chosen; caviar, anchovy, pickles and olives are arranged with other bland foods, such as hard-cooked eggs or celery. I have given so many directions for canapes that I will not go into further detail.

Tiny hot rolls, biscuits or muffins should be passed with jelly or jam, cold pickles, cottage or cream cheese, sliced peaches or plums may be arranged in a sectional dish and passed with this course.

Coffee may be served with this course or later. At a luncheon with any touch of formality it is usually served last.

APPETIZING SALADS
After such a main course there can be a heavy salad. Avocado with chile sauce dressing, grapefruit and grape with mayonnaise or stuffed tomatoes with caviar mayonnaise are suggestions. Tiny horseshoe or watercress sandwiches may be passed.

For dessert you may be as conventional as you like. Everybody seems to like the usual ice cream in some form. It should be of a special kind or should have a distinctive sauce. Small cakes or sponge or angel food cake are best with any kind of frozen dish.

You may like to serve some kind of a pastry tart as a dessert. A fruit centre is usually the best unless the salad has been fruit. A custard foundation with fruit in it or on top beneath the meringue or whipped cream is a favorite dessert.

Card Party at Nurses' Home Great Success
The Nurses' Home of the Jubilee Hospital made an ideal setting for the bridge party held by the Victoria Nightingale Chapter, I.O.D.E., on Friday evening, in aid of its work for the T.B. ward. Mrs. George Lillie was general convener and Mrs. Kylie Synnys, the guest, welcomed the guests. The luncheon lounge was attractively arranged with flowers and pussy willows. Mrs. George Mellor and Mrs. H. Geake being conveners of the bridge. Mrs. H. Catterall having charge of the

MRS. CARTER RETURNS FROM NEW YORK WITH WAY TO DARKEN HAIR

Gray Disappears Overnight

"What shall I do, my hair is getting gray?" I recommend only one preparation and I've tried them all. It's an improved formula made from that wonderful old recipe of sage tea and sulphur. It is easy to use. Gray disappears overnight. And after two or three applications hair is restored to the exact shade you want, so evenly, so naturally, nobody'll ever know. Just pay your druggist the fee for a large bottle of Wych's Sage & Sulphur and follow the simple directions. (Adv.)

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James Bay Hotel VERY MODERATE TERMS FOR BOARD - RESIDENCE



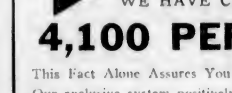
CHEAP BREAD You Can Buy This at 3c Almost Anywhere But if You Want Home-Made Bread, the Kind That Builds Bonny Bairs



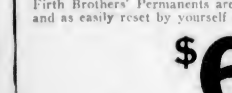
WE HAVE CREATED OVER 4,100 PERMANENTS



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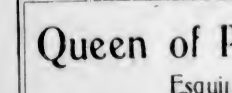


Firth Brothers' Permanents are always natural, glossy soft waves, and as easily reset by yourself as if your hair was naturally wavy.



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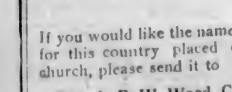
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Queen of Peace Church Esquimalt, B.C.



In course of erection on behalf of the Overseas Catholic Chaplains to provide a perpetual commemoration at the altar of those who made the supreme sacrifice.



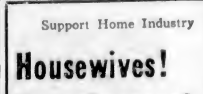
If you would like the name of a relative or friend who died for this country placed on the Memorial Roll of this church, please send it to Rev. A. B. W. Wool, C.C.S., P.O. Box 1226, Victoria

PLATES



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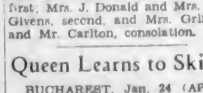


Housewives! Housekeepers!

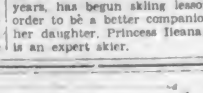


MINCED CLAMS

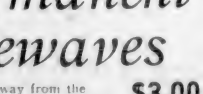
and 83% of the price you pay goes in wages.



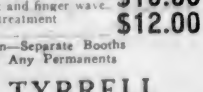
SAANICH CANNING COMPANY LIMITED



Queen Learns to Ski



BUCHAREST, Jan. 24 (AP). — The Dowager Queen Marie, youthful in spirit despite her fifty-five years, has begun skiing lessons in order to be a better companion for her daughter, Princess Ileana, who is an expert skier.

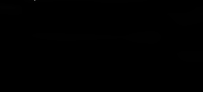


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If your permanent has grown away from the parting let us rewave it for you Full head, croquignole or spiral oil permanent, including one extra oil treatment and finger wave Eugene Method with extra oil treatment and finger wave

Individual Attention—Separate Booths We Finger Wave Any Permanent

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Extraordinary Clearance Sale

In Our Music Department

Commencing Monday and for the Entire Week

we are staging a FINAL STOCK-REDUCING SALE of new and used instruments. EXCEPTIONAL VALUES in Radios and Musical Instruments of all kinds. Now is your opportunity. Come early for the best choice.

Electric Radios

Beverly Compact, 7 tubes. Complete for \$67.50
 Philharmonic, dynamic speaker, 7 tubes. for \$87.50
 Rogers Lowboy, fine cabinet \$119.50
 Dictator Highboy, 8 tubes \$98.00
 Rogers Table Model. Complete \$67.50
 Marconi Console. A fine set \$98.00
 Special Easy Terms on All Radios



Battery Radios

Radiola Super-Heterodyne, with loop for \$12.50
 Westinghouse Model 16, 6 tubes \$19.50
 King, 6 tubes \$19.50
 Dayton, 6 tubes \$19.50
 All Sets Stripped
 5 Only, Speakers at, each \$2.00

Pianos

Hopkinson, studio model \$54.50
 Karn, a fine instrument \$129.50
 Gerhard Heintzman, a real buy \$275.00
 Nordheimer, player and rolls. Very special \$285.00
 Square Grand, new, Oriental walnut, Specially priced at \$595.00
 Special Easy Terms on All Pianos

Orthophonics

Several of these beautiful instruments to clear at only \$44.50
 FREE—New Records, valued at \$5.00, with each Orthophonics.
 Your choice of Phonographs at \$17.50
 Large number of Victor Records at 39¢

Orchestra and Band Instruments

CORNETS
 Conn Victor, silver, in case \$39.50
 Conn Victor, silver, in case \$44.50
 All completely reconditioned.

VOLINS, GUITARS, BANJOS, UKULELES
 All at special prices.

SAXOPHONES
 Conn C Melody, silver, in case \$75.00
 Conn Alto, silver, in case \$75.00
 All completely overhauled.

BE ON HAND EARLY MONDAY MORNING—9 O'CLOCK

Music Department

—Third Floor, HBC

NOMINATIONS IN FOR AUTO CLUB

Indications Point to No Need of Ballot to Make Choice of Officers

In preparation for the annual meeting of the local branch of the Automobile Club of British Columbia, which is to be held on February 5, nominations for the various offices to be filled will close at 12 noon on Monday. Following this, preparations will be made for the taking of a ballot, wherever necessary before the annual meeting.

So far, the secretary, R. R. Webb, says nominations received show no necessity for the balloting for the officers. There are still two more nominations at least required for directors. The nominations are as follows: Chairman, J. H. Beatty, M.P.P.; vice-chairman, W. J. Clubb; treasurer, A. J. Dallan. For directors are eight nominations now in, as follows: Commander V. P. Alleyne, J. M. Cameron, T. J. Goodlake, R. W. Hiberson, R. Jameson, D. D. McTavish, H. J. Penney and H. D. Twigg, M.P.P.

At the annual meeting on Thursday, February 5, there will be discussed the matter of safety responsibility legislation similar to that in Ontario, and other important matters. The annual dinner will be held at 6:30 o'clock on that day. There will be presented before the meeting film scenes along the road to Hazelton, through Cariboo.

What Today Means

"AQUARIUS"
 If January 25 is your birthday, the best hours for you on this date are from 11 a.m. to 1 p.m., and from 5:30 p.m. to 8 p.m. The only danger period is from 3 p.m. to 4 p.m.

January 25 will prove to be a day of contradictions. In the morning, harmony will prevail. In the afternoon, there will be differences that will lead to acrimony. In the evening, peace will again reign, and the day will end as it began.

Children born on this January 25 will be healthy specimens of humanity, and will be more fond of play than work. Their dispositions will be sunny, but the signs presage that they are not fated to cut any wide swathe in the world. Satisfied with kind, they will always have little.

If your birthday falls on January 25 you possess some excellent characteristics, and some very poor ones. You are a loyal friend, but a bitter enemy. You can be very generous, but, on the other hand, you are at times very stingy. You can be very kind, but are often quite cruel. You usually are considerate, but sometimes show a decided streak of selfishness. In all the big relationships of life, you are what you should be. In life's small affairs, you reveal a character that repels rather than attracts. Very little good is achieved by being splendid and then removing all the gilt by some trifling act of

meanness. It is a waste of time to build a structure with your hands then kick it down with your feet. Little things—those that cause a sting—are remembered, whilst splendid deeds are often relegated to the limbo of forgetfulness.

You are very shrewd, and though your knowledge is superficial, it passes muster with the world in general. You can never be a successful executive because of your attitude to those who work under your orders. You are exacting without being compensatory. Your obsession, too, to get even with those who do not see eye to eye with you, detracts from your efficiency and interrupts the continuity of your efforts.

Your home life does not hold out much promise of happiness. "Nagging" is bound to prevail. Your variable moods will breed discontent and your inconsiderateness will cause reprisals.

MONDAY, JANUARY 26 "AQUARIUS"
 If January 26 is your birthday, the best hours for you on this date are from 8 a.m. to 9:45 a.m., from 1 p.m. to 2 p.m., and from 10:30 p.m. to midnight. The danger periods are from 11 a.m. to 12:30 p.m., and from 5 p.m. to 6:30 p.m.

Astrological influences will bring about a very restive feeling on January 26, and longings, which will be difficult to fulfil. Misunderstandings with close associates are almost inevitable, and every effort should be made to bridge over the trouble. A vein of good luck extends to those people whose business or vocation is of a mechanical kind.

The child born on this January 26 will have a perverse, stubborn nature. Its desire to have its own way will work both for and against its ultimate good. It will crave sociability and a good time, and will be a superficial student.

You are by nature both a sad and pessimistic being, and you go about as if life holds nothing but gloom. Your horoscope, however, does not reveal that you are destined to meet with more than your share of misfortune or grief. It does reveal that you have all the trappings necessary for a normal success and happiness. Envy lies at the bottom of most of your dissatisfaction with life. The desire to be in some other fellow's boots prevents you from enjoying the beauty and comfort of your own. You are chronically sorry for yourself, both in and out of season.

You are very moral and high principled, but are not tolerant minded, and you are inclined to be prejudiced. Your lack of both pliability and adaptability, you must do things in your own way, or not at all. You have strong reason that you feel so deeply. Jealousy, on your part, will blind you to reason, arouse your suspicions (false ones) and destroy your faith. You do not know how to hide your feelings, or when not to speak your mind.

Hudson's Bay Company.

INCORPORATED 2ND MAY 1870

Manfield Men's Golf Oxfords 10.50



Sometimes luck! Generally good judgment, and ALWAYS a clean, effective drive contributes to that golfer's goal, the "hole in one." For a clean, effective drive it is necessary to have a good firm stance. For a good firm stance it is necessary to have Manfield Golf Oxfords with the special nonskid rubber soles. Price \$10.50

The splendid quality and workmanship of Manfield footwear is well known. These are exemplified, not only in the Golf Oxfords, but also in Dress Oxfords, Brogues, etc.

—Main Floor, HBC

ISSUE DATES OF COMING EVENTS

Victoria Choral Federation Announces February Calendar of Music and Drama in City

The Victoria Choral Federation, which was organized here last year, and one of whose special functions is to act as a source of information concerning coming musical events in the city in order that the various organizations may avoid holding drama or musical events on the same evenings, has issued the following calendar for the information of affiliated societies and the general public:

At the Shrine auditorium, under Victoria Musical Arts Society auspices:

Tuesday, February 3, 8:30 p.m.—"History of the Ballet." Mme. Sanderwan-Morgan.

Tuesday, February 17, 3:30 p.m.—"Enoch Arden," musical monologue,

with Miss Beatrice Hicks at the piano, Mrs. Oldeon Hicks.

The following three events are independent:

Wednesday, February 4—Seattle Symphony Orchestra at the Royal Victoria Theatre, under the auspices of the combined service clubs of the city.

Sunday, February 8, at 3:30 p.m.—Oratorio, "Elphig" (Part I), First United Church.

Friday and Saturday, February 13 and 14—"The Pigeon." Royal Victoria Theatre, played by the Mimes and Masquers.

SUNDAY RECITALS
 Sunday afternoon recitals at the Metropolitan United Church, in each instance beginning at 4 o'clock, will be given on the following dates:

Today, under the auspices of the Kiwanis Club.

February 1, under the auspices of the Schubert Club.

February 15, under the auspices of the Fairfield Choral Society.

February 22, Victoria Ladies' Choir.

In the last five years, world automobile registrations have increased 29.7 per cent.

Hudson's Bay Company.

INCORPORATED, 2ND MAY 1870.

Other Stores at Winnipeg, Toronto, Saskatoon, Edmonton, Calgary, Lethbridge, Nelson, Vernon, Kamloops and Vancouver.

Fur Coats of Unquestioned High Quality

In a Clearance Sale Monday



A Clearance Sale of great importance to every woman in search of a gorgeous Fur Coat the high quality of which cannot be questioned. Never before have we offered such outstanding savings on Fur Coats. If you have waited, hoping to effect a substantial saving—NOW is your time. We mention a few items:

Muskrat Back Coats, self collar and cuffs. Regular \$195.00. Sale Price..... **165.00**
 Muskrat Coats, blended with raccoon shawl collar. Regular \$175.00. Sale Price..... **150.00**
 Many other Muskrat Coats, priced at..... **100.00 and 135.00**
 Other Coats in the popular price list include broadtail, caracul and French seal, with self and contrasting collars.

You are cordially invited to come in and inspect our offerings. Deferred Payments Can Be Arranged If Desired.

—Second Floor, HBC

Odd Assortments of Sweaters and Pullovers

Reduced for a Quick Clearance

High-Grade Cardigans, coat styles and pullovers in all silk, wool and silk and wool mixtures. These are plain colors, stripes, fancy embroidered types and novelty weaves in a splendid assortment of colors and sizes. Most are imported from Britain, France, Switzerland and Austria.

Regular values up to \$12.95 for..... **\$8.95**
 Regular values up to \$10.50 for..... **\$6.95**
 Regular values up to \$8.95 for..... **\$5.95**
 Regular values up to \$5.95 for..... **\$3.95**
 Regular values up to \$3.95 for..... **\$1.95**

—Second Floor, HBC

A New Modern Range for Modern Kitchens

The Beach Glow-Maid and Sun-Ray Designs

An entirely new style of Range—distinctively modern in its colorful beauty—incorporating new refinements which improve cooking performance and permit added convenience. —We want you to see these Ranges—they will be a revelation to you, and you will want to be one of the first to install one in your home, we're sure.

—Come in and see the different styles on Monday. They are on display in the

Hardware Dept., Third Floor, HBC

HBC GROCERIA CARRY-AND-SAVE

Through the Turnstiles for These Savings Monday

Sunlight Soap, carton, 17¢
 B.C. No. 5 Peas, 2 tins 15¢
 King-Beach Golden Bantam Corn, No. 2 tins, 2 tins 25¢
 Corned Beef, No. 1 tin, 19¢
 H.P. Sauce, per bottle, 25¢
 Instant Postum, large tin for 42¢
 1/2-lb. Packet Chateau Cheese and 1 Packet Macaroni 23¢
 Mac's Best Tomatoes, 2 large tins 25¢

Royal City Pork and Beans, 16¢
 Grated Pineapple, No. 2 tins, Extra Special, 2 tins for 25¢
 Libby's Fancy Prunes, 2-lb. carton 19¢
 Jif Flaked Soap, large packet for 16¢

Braid's Lanka Tea, per lb. for 35¢
 3 lbs. for \$1.00

Sardines in Olive Oil, 3 tins for 25¢

—Quality Food Market, Lower Main Floor, HBC

HBC SERVICE GROCERIES Phone E7111

You're Assured the Highest Quality Food Products and the Freshest Vegetables Here Free Delivery

Provisions	Groceries
Morning Special	Finest Quality B.C. Granulated Sugar, 50 lb. sack, 63¢
1 Dozen Local Fresh Pullet Eggs and 1 lb. Boneless Ham, smoked or Ashmore for 60¢	10-lb. cotton sack, 81.15
Local Fresh First Eggs, per dozen for 75¢	100-lb. cotton sack, 85.40
3 dozen for 75¢	Quality Teas and Coffees
Swift's Premium Side Bacon, sliced, per lb. 55¢	You are cordially invited to attend the demonstration now being held at the Tea Counter.
Swift's Back Bacon, sliced, per lb. 45¢	11 B.C. No. 2 Broken Orange Pekoe Tea, Regular, per lb. 55¢, Special during demonstration, per lb. 47¢
Shamrock Ham, whole or half, Special, per lb. 34¢	11 B.C. No. 1 Broken Orange Pekoe Tea, Regular, per lb. 65¢, Special at 59¢
Selected Sweet Pickled Picnic Hams, Special, per lb. 20¢	11 B.C. Freshly Ground Pure Coffee, per lb. 32¢, 15¢ and 50¢
Sweet Pickled Cottage Roll, Special, per lb. 30¢	Santa Clara Valley Prunes, No. 60-70's, Special, 3 lbs. for 23¢
English Stilton Cheese, per lb. 70¢	No. 50-60's, Special, 3 lbs. for 27¢
English Cheshire Cheese, per lb. 48¢	Australian Evaporated Apples, Special, 1 lb. 17¢, 3 lbs. for 50¢
Dutch Edam Cheese, per lb. 35¢	Heinz Soups, Cream of Celery, Green Pea and Corn, per tin 19¢
Fruit and Vegetables	Libby's Sliced Peaches, No. 2 tin 22¢
Jamaica Oranges, Special, per dozen, 15¢, 35¢, 30¢	3 tins for 65¢
Jamaica Grapefruit at 4 for 25¢	Quaker Brand Peas, No. 2 tin, size 3, Special at 15¢, 3 tins for 42¢
3 for 25¢	Soap Specials
Ashcroft Potatoes at per sack \$2.10	Sunlight Soap, Special, per carton 18¢
Sunkist Navel Oranges, large size, No. 170's, Special, per dozen, 39¢	Palmolive Soap, Special at 4 cakes for 25¢
Special, per case, \$5.35	Per dozen 70¢
B.C. Nettle Gem Potatoes, per sack \$1.47	—Quality Food Market, Lower Main Floor, HBC

New Spring Hats



In an Early Showing

This is our first showing of the new Spring straws which will be so fashionable—Panama, Malak, Bakou, Lisol and Yeddamat.

—See them in our windows. You will notice how smart are the tricornes, especially those with the new type brims. Indeed all are most interesting and fascinating.

—There are blacks, noisette, browns and the bright and effective tweed straws, the latter in black and white, blue and white and brown and white. Priced from \$10.00

—Second Floor, HBC

Comfort and Style



Your eyes are too valuable to neglect, and your personal appearance is also a matter of importance. Fortunately it is no longer necessary to delay in securing the comfort and satisfaction that glasses can give because of a fear that they will be unbecoming. Among the new styles in frames and mountings there is one to suit every complexion and to conform to every facial contour. Our optometrist will be pleased to help you to select the frame or mounting best suited to your features and personality.

HAVE YOUR EYES EXAMINED AT LEAST EVERY TWO YEARS

—Optical Dept., Mezzanine Floor, HBC

Hairdressing Specials

During January

Paristyle Permanent Wave for \$6.50
 Morning Specials every Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday from 9 till 12: Shampoo and Finger Wave for \$1.00

Haircut and Marcel \$1.00
 Manicure and Hand Massage \$1.00

We sell and apply Notox.

—Mezzanine Floor, HBC



20 Men's Overcoats

Marked Down 14.50 to Clear at

Tailored from a 11-wool tweeds, Barrymores and velours, half lined with art silk. They are shown in all the latest models—single and double-breasted and plain and belted guardsman styles. Sizes 35 to 46.

—Main Floor, HBC

19c Day

In the Drug Section Monday

A.B.S. & C. Tablets, 100, 10¢
 Peroxide, 4 oz. 10¢
 Baycol, 4 oz. 10¢
 Tooth Brushes, Regular 35¢ each 19¢
 Boracic Acid, 1 lb. 10¢
 Olive Oil, 4 oz., Italian, 10¢
 Glycerine and Rose Water 10¢
 Palmolive Soap, 3 cakes, 10¢
 Oil of Eucalyptus, 10¢
 1 Yard Sterile Gauze, 10¢
 Colgate's Talcum, Cashmere Bouquet 10¢

—Main Floor, HBC

Jubilee Graduate Married

The Oak Bay United Church was the scene of a pretty wedding last evening, when Emma, eldest daughter of Mr. A. J. Collett, Carnarvon Street, and the late Mrs. Collett, became the bride of Mr. Martin Roy Partington, of Brighton, England, only son of Mr. and Mrs. P. B. Partington, of Brighton. The church was beautifully decorated with a trellis and arch, over which were arranged gold-leaved ivy, daffodils, narcissi and chrysanthemums. The artistic decorations were the handiwork of Mr. Peter Balagno.

Given in marriage by her father, the bride was lovely in her wedding gown of eggshell satin, made with a tight-fitting bodice and long full skirt, which hung ankle-length. Her veil of embroidered silk net was held with a coronet of orange blossoms and hung in a long train over her wedding gown. She carried a shower bouquet of roses and carnations.

BRIDAL ATTENDANT

The only attendant was Miss Dora Collett, sister of the bride, who wore a frock of pink lace, made with a close-fitting sleeveless

bodice and long full skirt. A spray of pink flowers was arranged at the back of her neck and her bouquet was composed of pale mauve chrysanthemums.

Mr. V. T. Richards, of Vancouver, was best man, and the ushers were Mr. Peter Balagno and Mr. Harry Curry.

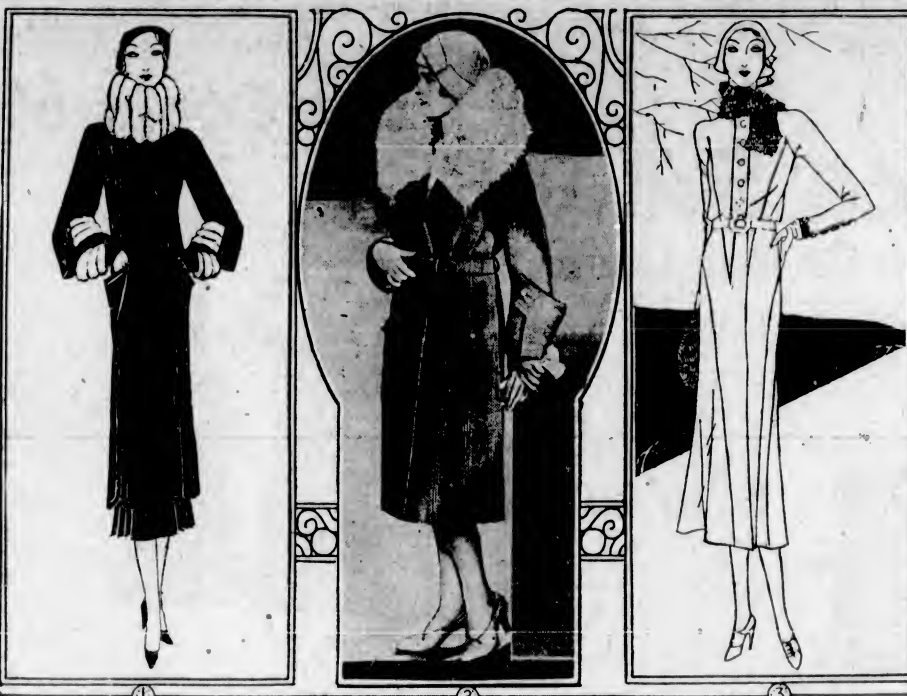
The wedding music was played by the organist, Mr. Hollins, and, during the service, the hymn, "The Voice That Breathed Over Eden," was sung, and Miss Katherine Bailey sang very charmingly "Believe Me If All Those Endearing Young Charms."

A reception was held at the home of the bride's father, where the bride and groom were assisted in receiving by Mrs. G. K. Williams, aunt of the bride, who wore a gown of navy blue tulle, trimmed with touches of ivory satin and hat to match. The house was attractively arranged with flowers, the supper table, on which the wedding cake held the place of honor, being decorated with pink carnations and fern and mauve candles in silver candleholders.

Many beautiful presents were received by the bride and groom, the bride being a popular 1928 graduate of the Royal Jubilee Hospital.

Later, Mr. and Mrs. Partington left for the Mainland, where their honeymoon will be spent, the bride traveling in a smart navy blue costume, with hat to match, and a handsome light muskrat coat trimmed with darker brown fur.

The Well-Tailored Costume Is Distinctive



LUCILLE is the creator of this wine-colored broadcloth ensemble (1). Double rows of stitching lend a smart, well-tailored touch, while the collar and sleeve trimming is developed of mink tails. (2) A soft woolen coat for cold weather, with a comfortable fur collar and high belt line. (3) A tailored street frock from Patou of beige kasha, belted just above the hips and buttoning down the centre front. Matching beige broadtail makes the smart little scarf collar and trims the buttoned lower sleeve.

STORY OF RODIN TOLD IN SLIDES

Mme. E. Sanderson-Mongin Opens Alliance Française Lecture Series at Victoria College

The life story of Rodin, the greatest of modern French sculptors, was the subject of a charming lecture given by Mme. Sanderson-Mongin at Victoria College last evening, under the auspices of Alliance Française. Illustrated with about forty very fine slides made by Mr. Huxtable, the matter introduced the audience to the finer works of an artist who rejuvenated the whole spirit of European sculpture, among the more famous productions pictured being the "Portal of Hell," "Balzac," "The Burghers of Calais," "The Bourgeoisie," "Eve After the Fall," "John the Baptist," and "The Burghers of Calais," one of the best masters of the day, his efforts have been set up in Glasgow, London and many other cities in Europe and America.

Mme. Sanderson told of Rodin's boyhood, his comparatively humble birth, the early recognition of his talent for drawing, his attendance at the Ecole des Dessins, where he had as master, Carpeaux, one of the best masters of the day, his efforts to gain admission to the Beaux Arts, his refusal because he already showed too much daring and originality, and finally his forceful expression of an outstanding genius which could not be moulded into conventional form.

INDEPENDENT WORK

Even as early as 1864 his originality had shown itself in his "Man With the Broken Nose." Early in the '70s he went to Brussels, working there with Carrière Beuleux, a leading French sculptor, who had

been sent up to the Belgian capital for special work. Here, away from his Bohemian friends and the many distractions of Parisian life, Rodin had time for meditation and independent work. One of the works which he did, the figure of a young man, was so remarkable that the critics would not believe that it had not been done from a cast. Only some years later was his genius completely believed in, after artists had actually watched him at work on a Cupid's head, when the forcefulness, simplicity and directness of his strokes were appreciated at their true value.

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FETTERED EVERYWHERE

Received and fettered everywhere, Paris, Vienna, London, Rodin eventually had no undisputed place in the world as its outstanding living sculptor, and before he died he had held the office of president of the International Society of Sculptors, Painters and Engravers, in which he succeeded James McNeill Whistler.

"With simplicity, ruggedness, strength, quiet, a conscientious worker, Rodin rejuvenated sculpture in his own time and for a long time to come," said Mme. Sanderson.

SILVER PLATE STOLEN FROM ECKENER HOME

FRIEDRICHSHAFEN, Germany Jan. 24 (AP).—Dr. Hugo Eckener and his household were eating from borrowed spoons and forks today. Burglars broke into his house Tuesday night and stole all his silver plate, stamped with his name, and about \$400 worth of American, English and Swiss coins.

Owing to the business depression some of the movie stars are going to keep the same husbands they had last winter.

STOPS Pain and Itching from Piles!

Don't put up with painful piles another day—or hour. There is positive relief, very often, for the very worst case. Pyramid suppositories are designed to stop the pain—and even all itching. Relief comes quickly. The first application will bring you much comfort and ease. Try them today. Remember the name. Just say Pyramid Suppositories to any drugist; 60 cents.

FREE Pyramid's complete comfort box free.

Send me a box plainly sealed, postpaid, and entirely free.
Name _____
Address _____
City _____ State _____

Study and Sports at Victoria High

At the morning assembly following the Victoria High School swimming gala at the Crystal Garden, Principal J. A. Dilworth congratulated Kenneth Billingsley and Elmer Peden on their success in winning the major honors of the event. Billingsley defeated Miss Peden by a narrow margin of one point to gain possession of the Division 21 aggregate cup. After the individual races the two aquatic stars were tied in the race towards the laurels, but "Ken" climbed to top position when his relay team came in first to gain him the winning point.

GIRLS' GRASS HOCKEY

The girls' grass hockey eleven were successful in holding the fast-stepping Normal School to a 1-1 draw after a hard-fought battle on local grounds last Monday. The goals were scored in the first half by Sheila Sangster and Gladys Stipe for the High and Normal, respectively. From the first blast of the whistle at the commencement of the second stanza, both aggregations played a snappy game and Normal at times were within an ace of scoring, but pretty work on the part of the black and gold's back division prevented this. Miss Mona Miller refereed the match.

BADMINTON CLUB

The newly-formed badminton club has progressed rapidly since its establishment at the beginning of the term, announced Secretary Alan Baker. The executive charged a membership fee of fifty cents, and with the money collected has purchased the necessary nets and shuttlecocks. Approximately twenty members enjoy the games. Gordon Thorpe, president of the club, arranged with W. Roper to have the gymnasium on Fridays from 3:45 to 6 o'clock and any morning they wished. The object of the club is to choose a number of teams to compete with other schools.

GIRLS IN DEBATE

A sharp and interesting debate was experienced in the library, when Peggy Bell and Winny Hartley won over Vera Beck and Helen Peden. The winners upheld the affirmative, the debate being: "Resolved, that buying on the installment plan should be drastically curtailed." The girls attacked the subject from every possible angle, and the judges awarded a win to the affirmative. Miss Ola Peets presided. Next week the election of officers will take place for the new term, and all members are urged to attend.

ISSUES CHALLENGE

The challenge to Division 32, interdivision football, was so well responded to that it necessitated forming a knockout league. Over fifteen divisions have entered, and two games a week have been scheduled. The games were postponed last week owing to adverse weather conditions. A division is entitled to choose three players from an outside division providing they are not on the team list for their own division. Games will be staged according to schedule until a winner has been decided.

JITNEY CONCERT

Owing to the success of the Jitney concert held last December in the school auditorium, another will be staged the last Friday of this month. Miss Florence McLeod, of the staff, is in charge of the play. This concert is for the students. A programme of dancing and acting has been arranged.

ART AND HISTORY

The Art Club held its weekly meeting to clear up old work to make way for new projects being planned. Mr. Clarke, of the staff, has been offering suggestions to the members. The Modern History Club has not met this term, but a meeting is to be arranged in the near future. The object of the society is to keep in touch with every occurrence throughout the world.

OAKLANDS P.T.A.

The Oaklands Parent-Teacher Association will hold a military five hundred party on Wednesday night at 8 o'clock in the school auditorium. Refreshments served.

"We like it!"

said IVOR

and DONALD

aged 8 and 10



Have you discovered this pleasant-to-take form of cod-liver oil?

GREAT news, mothers! You don't have to bound your children into taking cod-liver oil—for they like it, this emulsified way. Here's real proof. When the Scott's Emulsion reporter recently called on Mrs. E. M. McMullin of 176 Jarvis St., Toronto, he found that she didn't believe anything could make her two sons, who are pictured above, take cod-liver oil. Neither of them liked the flavor of plain cod-liver oil. So naturally she wanted to see how Scott's Emulsion of Cod-Liver Oil would appeal to the boys. They each tried some for us... "Say, I like it!" said Donald. "It tastes fine!" grinned Ivor.

Pleasant to take—but that isn't all

Pale, thin, run-down children need cod-liver oil. Give them the pleasantest form—Scott's Emulsion. Scott's Emulsion hasn't that

strong "fishy" taste. It doesn't upset even delicate stomachs. It brings you purest Norwegian cod-liver oil in a perfect emulsion. Easier to take—easier to digest. Assimilation is complete. You get more good out of Scott's Emulsion and you feel the benefits quicker. Scott's Emulsion contains no alcohol. It is rich in vitamin A, the growth-promoting vitamin that helps guard against disease. It is rich in vitamin D, the sunshine vitamin that prevents rickets. It contains minerals that help form sound bones and teeth. So Scott's Emulsion is fine for growing children, infants, nursing and expectant mothers.

Get Scott's Emulsion of Cod-Liver Oil today. See youngsters gain new weight and vigor. At your nearest drug-gist, in large home-size and small traveling size bottles. Sales Agents: Harold F. Ritchie & Company, Limited, Toronto.

SCOTT'S EMULSION OF VITAMIN-RICH COD-LIVER OIL
Pleasant to take—Easier to digest

Permanent Wave

Of Distinction

IN PREPARATION FOR THE RAINY SEASON

With curls of enduring precision to grace the face, that are permanent, in all weather conditions. No finger or water waving is necessary to keep it in its original lovely condition. Complete.....\$5.00

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B. WAUDE, Prop.

See Our Permanent Wave Display at 740 Fort Street
Victoria's Pioneer Permanent Wavers

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HOTPLATES, a limited number. Priced, up from.....\$2.25

WAFFLE IRONS, your choice. Priced, up from.....\$6.50

TEA TRAYS, just a few left. Each.....\$1.20

SANDWICH TOASTER, one only.....\$8.25

SPEEDWAY WIFE SAVER, one only.....\$4.00

LAMP SPECIAL
Art Bronze Table Lamps
5 Only
\$14.00 to \$18.75

FRACTIONAL HORSE-POWER D.C. MOTORS

1-1/2 H.P.	\$5.50
1-1/4 H.P.	\$9.40
1-1/2 H.P.	\$5.35

ELECTRIC RANGE BARGAINS

Moffat Four-Burner, one only.....	\$97.00
Hotpoint, one only.....	\$124.50
Hotpoint, non-automatic, one only.....	\$128.00
Westinghouse, non-automatic, one only.....	\$128.75
Westinghouse, automatic.....	\$151.00

MISCELLANEOUS APPLIANCES

Servel Refrigerator, one only.....	\$175.00
Clothes Dryer and Sterilizer.....	\$121.50
Kitchen Aid, one-only, complete.....	\$245.00
Savage Health Motor, one only.....	\$75.00
Graybar Health Motor, one only.....	\$70.00

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We Have Three Only "Skil" Saws for Use With A.C. 110 Volts
\$105.00 to \$115.00 Each

All the Above Appliances Are on Display at Our
Douglas Street Showrooms

ALL THE ABOVE PRICES ARE SPECIAL FOR CASH BUT
SPECIAL LOW TERMS GLADLY WILL BE ARRANGED

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DOUGLAS STREET

Dial "110"

(Long Distance)

if you wish to call any out-of-town point except

Albion, Belmont and Colquitz

Calls by number only for Albion, Belmont and Colquitz are classified as inter-exchange calls, and should be placed by dialing

"0" (operator)

and giving the desired number.

If, however, you wish to give the operator the name of the party you are calling, instead of the number, and have the operator connect you direct with that person, dial "110" (Long Distance).

B.C. TELEPHONE CO.

Letters to Editor

No letter to the Editor will be inserted unless the writer's name and address are given. This rule admits of no exception.

WAS FILMS

Sir—I visited a local picture theatre yesterday, and saw the much advertised picture "Hells Angels." I must say that some parts of it are very cleverly photographed, but like all other American war pictures, it is greatly overdone and very ingeniously discussed. To explain this, I would mention that at the outbreak of war there were no Zeppelin raids on the city of London, and certainly no Americans in the Flying Corps at that stage. Then again, that part of the picture that depicts the crew of the Zeppelin being sacrificed to lighten its load, and its occupants jumping off the Zeppelin into space, and an officer cutting the cable of an observation basket containing one of its crew, is rather a sacrifice more of its crew, the Germans would have made.

Finally, there is the exploit of two American flyers in dropping bombs on German ammunition dumps, and getting captured, but saving the attack on the bridge. It is all very good photography, but in reality it is one more attempt of the American film industry to tell the world, via the screen, how they did it. Besides this is the usual sex slop that seems to be the basis of all American films.

A. H. GAIGER.
2716 Grahame Street, Victoria, B.C.,
January 23, 1931.

ITALIAN SQUADRON'S FLIGHT

Sir—I have read in your today's issue the alleged remarks of Dr. Hugo Eckener re the flight of the Italian squadron to South America. Do you wish for your correspondent giving Dr. Hugo's comments correctly and without bias, interpreting his thoughts with accuracy? Personally, I very much doubt it, as it seems to me simply a cheap attempt to belittle a notable performance.

It does not surprise me to see paragraphs of this kind in the local press in view of the attitude of some towards Italy in the last few years, an attitude of interested silence and gratuitous defamation, in the interest, I presume, of international good will and peace and as an example of that justice and fair play of which one hears so much and sees so little in your pages.

GUIDO GREGOLETTO.
1111 Royal Oak, Saanich, B.C.,
January 23, 1931.

SEAMEN'S INSTITUTE

Sir—May I ask the good people of Victoria to help us by giving old magazines, papers and books for the sailors? Mr. and Mrs. Redway, of the Victoria Seamen's Institute, Superior Street, would be most grateful, as the need is great.

If not convenient to leave them at the Institute, our friends at the Victoria Wood & Coal Company, Broad Street, will receive and forward them.

ALICE THOMPSON.
Glenahilly Hotel, Victoria, B.C.,
January 23, 1931.

SAFETY ON THE STREETS

Sir—Our publicity literature is fond of dwelling on the subject of our beautifully paved and boulevard streets, and, generally speaking, we are well favored in this regard for a city of the size of Victoria. There is, however, one horrible exception and that is Cook Street from Rockland Avenue south to May Street and in particular the stretch from Fairfield Road south.

The surface of this road is in poor condition but that is quite secondary to the state of the B.C. Electric Railway tracks. There is a jagged edge protruding from the road with many large and dangerous holes and it is rather surprising that so far no accident seems to have resulted from this state of affairs. Surely this would be a brilliant opportunity to offer work to some of our unemployed citizens.

It is quite conceivable the present street railway system in Victoria does not add greatly to the dividend earnings of the B.C. Electric Railway and from an outsider's point of view it would seem that an up-to-date bus service would be more profitable to all concerned.

Do let us have Cook Street made safe for traffic.

P. LEWIN.
12 Marlborough Avenue, Victoria,
B.C., January 23, 1931.

CENTRAL SELLING

Sir—Though I have not taken much part in the central selling controversy, yet I would like to bring up two points which seem to me to have an important bearing on the matter.

Firstly—I find on reading the proposed bill that any grower with two acres or more, and who is a berry grower, can vote if they have one acre. In other words, the man farming two acres has the same voting power as the man farming a hundred acres.

Now I claim that with the exception of the berry industry, of which I know very little, a farmer cannot make a living off two acres of land; neither can he make one off three or four. In fact, this two-acre proposition is not a commercial one.

I understand that this new proposed Central Selling Act is designed to aid the commercial fruit grower who is in to make a living, not in it merely to make a small addition to other earnings, and, therefore, it does not seem fair or equitable to me that anyone should be allowed to vote on this bill who has not got a sufficient acreage to make his living off.

After all, let us examine the investment end of this proposition. A man with two acres has an investment of \$300 an acre, of \$600 in his land. In his case if central selling is not a success it cuts very little loss since his land can only yield a small part of his living requirements and he could easily change his crop or cut out his trees with slight financial loss. The man

with ten to one hundred acres is in a far different position. If central selling breaks him he is pretty well finished, losing probably all his capital, which will be fairly considerable. Now he is the man who should vote.

From the proposed bill it seems to me that the proposal is really to incorporate a company of which the shareholders will, in the majority of cases, be in it voluntarily (otherwise it will not pass) and the minority will be against their will, the value of their crops being the extent of their risk or shareholding in the company. Therefore, would not the fairer way be to vote on a production basis, I can see it would present almost insuperable difficulties.

I would, therefore, suggest that farmers have one vote for each \$1,000 of his land assessment (buildings excluded), for after all it is the land which produces his shareholdings or livelihood. For the sake of the uninitiated I might say it is usual for a company's shareholders to have one vote for each share they hold.

Secondly—At the British Columbia Fruit Growers' Association annual meeting at Kelowna, B.C., in speaking to the proposed bill, one speaker, I think, made some remarks which should be objected to. In speaking of Mr. Sanford Evans, he reminded me of the man who told him he could heal his disease by bathing in the Jordan, and he thought it more suitable since he preferred them, but in the end you will remember he bathed in the Jordan and died.

Now it seems to me this speaker was unfairly critical of Mr. Sanford Evans' report. I feel if Mr. Sanford Evans had suggested a dip in the Jordan, he would have been all for it, but since his report favored to a great extent the lines we are going along at present, it did not suit him at all.

I would like to point out to growers that before voting too hastily on this matter and favoring the market of Damascus, which means a five-year dip, they might remember, in spite of the speaker's remarks, that Mr. Sanford Evans had suggested a dip in the Jordan, and he thought it more suitable since he preferred them, but in the end you will remember he bathed in the Jordan and died.

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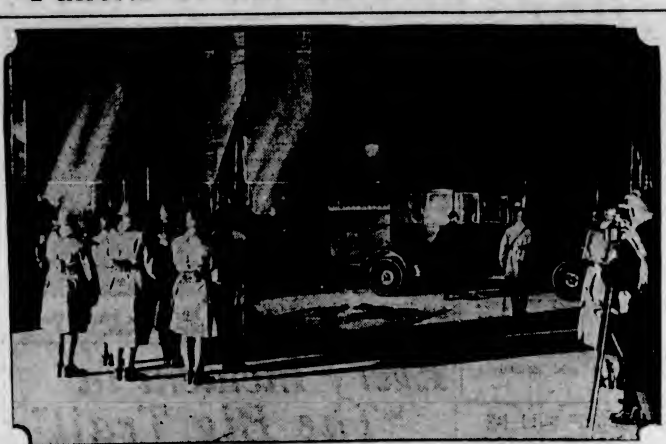
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Funeral of Marshal Joffre at Paris



When Paris Was Hushed as Marshal Joffre Rode to Notre Dame—the Cortege Resting for a Few Minutes at the Arc de Triomphe, Where the Body of the Marshal Was Placed Under the Apex of the Arch, Through Which He, With Marshal Foch, Led France's Victorious Troops in 1919.

loyal people we have on the shores of the Pacific Ocean, the better it will be for our children's children, and therefore my idea of a definite policy for both United States and Canada would be "all white on the Pacific seaboard."

JAMES MOYES.
115 Regina Avenue, Victoria, B.C.,
January 23, 1931.

RIPPLE ROCK

Sir—It is highly important to have a public meeting and to pass resolutions condemning the sitting of the board of inquiry in Vancouver, for the reason the matter chiefly affects Victoria and Vancouver Island, and that this city, being the capital, the meeting should be held here.

At present there are five village one-room schools were provided, so that no child was too far away so they could not attend grade eight and including grade eight.

About ten years ago the people wanted, and voted to have, the standard of school raised to high school work up to grade twelve taught, and that every child in the municipality living more than a mile from a school be transported at public expense to and from school, so they could be in their own home every night; no small undertaking in a territory of 224 square miles in extent, in a climate such as the prairie has, where in winter transport vans have to be heated.

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to deal with the matter of Ripple Rock, thereby stopping any backwash towards Ripple Rock.

There has been no loss of life due to Ripple Rock, and not nearly as much shipping loss as there has been in the Narrows at Vancouver and several other places in our inland waterways.

We must deal with this matter at once or a blow will be struck at this island that it will be hard to recover from. A petition calling a meeting will be circulated as soon as possible for every person to sign.

R. T. WILLIAMS.
934 View Street, Victoria, B.C.,
January 24, 1931.

SAANICH ELECTIONS

Sir—May I, by your kindness through the medium of your col-

umn, express my sincere thanks to all those who so well supported me on Saturday last. It is now for me, since they have seen fit to confer this honor on me, to prove my appreciation by fulfilling by duties to the best of my ability to serve as promised, faithfully and well.

DENNIS HOARE.
3255 Douglas Street, Victoria, B.C.,
January 24, 1931.

A BONUS ON GOLD

Sir—Referring to your leader, "A Bonus on Gold," may I bring to your notice an article headed "The Labor Factor in Gold Mining," in the January Engineering and Mining World, written by the assistant editor, Mr. E. D. Strauss.

This article draws attention to the following facts. In 1905 West-

ern Australia produced 1,840,656 ounces of gold from 2,960,634 short tons of ore, mining 16,643 men, an average of 67 ounces per ton. In 1929 this production had fallen to 372,064 ounces of gold from 703,808 tons of ore and only 4,003 men were employed. These figures show that in 1929 12,838 gold miners could no longer be employed profitably in the production of gold.

Under the heading "Labor Efficiency" a comparison is made of the number of tons of ore produced per man per year and of the number of ounces of gold produced per man per year in Western Australia, Witwatersrand, S.A., and the Porcupine and Kirkland Lake gold districts in Canada. Expressed in tons of ore and ounces of gold per man per year:

	W. Aus.	Witwatersrand	Porcupine	Kirkland Lake
1905 Ore	176	75	111	111
1905 Gold	100	23	111	111
1912 Ore	338	118	111	111
1912 Gold	96	40	111	111
1913 Ore	338	118	111	111
1913 Gold	96	40	111	111
1929 Ore	176	142	838	818
1929 Gold	92	47	224	37

In 1929 in Western Australia had come in. In South Africa native labor is used with white bosses. On the Rand, large tonnage averaging more than 45 dwt. of gold per ton constitute ore, whereas in Western Australia the gold content must usually be more than eight dwt. to insure a profit. The higher cut-off has eliminated much gold-bearing material from possible exploitation.

In 1926 to mine and mill a ton of ore in Western Australia cost an average of thirty-two shillings per ton. In the same year the average cost on the Rand was nineteen shillings per ton. This large spread between the two districts did not exist in 1914 when Western Australian costs were twenty shillings per ton and Rand costs were seventeen shillings.

THOS. COLBY.
Cadboro Bay, B.C., January 22, 1931.

NEWSPAPERS SUSPENDED

PINAR DEL RIO, Cuba, Jan. 24 (AP).—The military supervisor of this province today suspended the newspaper La Vos Del Estudiante and El Gato Feliz, charging them with aiding a campaign of sedition.

MURDER COUNT IS DISMISSED

DENVER, Jan. 24 (AP).—A charge of murder against Frank O'Loughlin in connection with the death of Leona O'Loughlin, his ten-year-old niece, was dismissed today. District Attorney Earl Wettenfel recommended the dismissal of the charges against Frank O'Loughlin on the grounds of insufficient evidence.

A MILLION FAT FOLKS CAN'T BE WRONG

And that's a low estimate of the number taking Kruschen to keep down superfluous fat. When you take vitalizing Kruschen Salts for a few days that old indolent armchair feeling deserts you—it doesn't matter how fat you are—the urge for activity has got you—and you're "stepping lively."

And best of all you like this activity—you walk a couple of miles and enjoy it—you thought you'd never dance again, but you find you're getting as spry as ever—the old tingling, active feeling reaches even your feet.

Kruschen is a combination of the six salts Nature has already put into your body to keep you alive—if it were not for these vital salts you could not live.

One bottle is enough to prove to you that Kruschen will make you feel younger—spryer—more energetic—you'll enjoy life—every minute of it.

A half teaspoonful in a glass of hot water every morning is all you need to keep healthy—keep your stomach, liver, bowels and kidneys in splendid condition—free your system from harmful toxins and acids.

The newspaper Las Noticias made its debut at Santiago de Cuba yesterday. It is published by employees of the recently-suspended La Independencia. Nine other newspapers and periodicals recently suspended by presidential decree have not yet been permitted to resume publication.

ELEVEN TUBES

SUPERHETERODYNE-PLUS

A new and revolutionary radio... combining the exclusive Philco balanced-unit Screen Grid circuit with the superheterodyne, to form a startling advancement in radio reception... The superheterodyne is the most selective circuit known. The screen grid is the most powerful. Balanced units have eliminated distortion... Now, Philco engineers have combined all three principles in a miraculous new radio... The enormous power of this 11-tube receiver will bring you programs you have never heard. Its Automatic Volume Control will hold them at constant level without fading. Its superheterodyne selectivity will untangle for you all the traffic jams of the air. The one, big program you want, among crowded city stations, or out in the country, is selected accurately, easily, without overlapping. Even more fascinating to your ear will be the tone; the wonderful realism; of any and all programs you bring in... The life-like reproduction is breath-taking. You have never heard a radio like this. It has just been perfected. Go now to your nearest Philco dealer and let him prove this by actual demonstration.

The PLUS in PHILCO'S New Superheterodyne—Plus

- 11-Tube Power**—More than the average owner needs, but wonderful to reach out and bring in the programs YOU want.
- Superheterodyne Selectivity**—Combined with the sensitivity of screen grid tubes, recognized as the most perfect circuit known.
- Automatic Volume Control**—Making this great power USEFUL by holding the reception at constant level without FADING.
- Tone-Control**—4 qualities of tone, "Brilliant," "Bright," "Mellow," "Deep"—whichever YOU like, at a touch of the finger.
- Station Recording Dial**—On which you can permanently log your station.
- Balanced Units**—Which produce the true, clear, UNdistorted Philco Tone.

PHILCO PRODUCTS OF CANADA LIMITED,
TORONTO, CANADA

PHILCO
BALANCED-UNIT RADIO
LARGEST SELLING RADIO IN THE WORLD

Radio Sales Service Limited
VANCOUVER AND VICTORIA
WHOLESALE DISTRIBUTORS

Victoria Dealers;

R.C. ELECTRIC, 1301 Douglas Street
FLETCHER BROS. (Victoria) LTD., 1110 Douglas Street
R. D. MAINWARING & CO., 615 Park Street
KENT'S, 861 Yates Street
WEST'S RADIO SHOP, 741 Yates Street

INLAND DEALERS

EQUIVALENT RADIO STORE
1301 Esquimalt Road
DUNCAN FURNITURE STORE
Duncan, B.C.

SIDNEY SUPER-SERVICE STATION

Sidney, B.C.
G. A. FLETCHER MUSIC CO. LTD.
Nanaimo, B.C.
LOWE'S GARAGE, Ladysmith



11-TUBE LOWBOY

An exquisite open-faced cabinet of American black walnut, beamed built wall, and Oriental wood. American Gobelin tapestry over speaker. Inside is the wonderful new 11-tube Philco Superheterodyne-Plus. Equipped with Tone Control, Automatic Volume Control which HOLDS programs against fading. Station Recording Dial for easy logging, and built-in Electro-Dynamic Speaker. Complete \$229.50

The First Box Brought Her Relief

Saskatchewan Lady Now Praises Dodd's

"I was troubled with my kidneys and bladder last Fall," writes Mrs. C. T. Desmarais, Box 115, Pelly, Sask., "I purchased a box of Dodd's Kidney Pills and after taking half of it got relief. I am now perfectly well and have no more trouble."

Dodd's Kidney Pills are purely and simply a kidney remedy. They act directly on the kidneys, strengthening them and putting them back to work. The result is that no strength is carried to every part of the body. Dodd's Kidney Pills have been in use in Canada for nearly half a century.

DODD'S KIDNEY PILLS
FOR ALL KIDNEY TROUBLE
"DO NOT TAKE ANY OTHER PILLS"

Plays and Players

Jackie Coogan and Junior Durkin Are Stars in Classic

Boy Actors Play "Tom" and "Huck" in Mark Twain's Evergreen Masterpiece, "Tom Sawyer." Now Showing at Dominion

Every boy in Canada who wants to be an actor can well envy Jackie Coogan and Junior Durkin, for this talented pair today sit on veritable thrones of boydom.

They are Tom Sawyer and Huck Finn in Paramount's splendidly faithful filmization of Mark Twain's immortal classic, "Tom Sawyer," the main feature on the bill at the Dominion Theatre for Monday and Tuesday.

It is reasonable to suppose that if a canvass of all boys in Canada were taken to learn what roles they would prefer to play on the screen, the answers would be overwhelmingly in favor of "Tom" and "Huck."

According to some authorities on literature, "Tom Sawyer" and "Huckleberry Finn" are the most widely-read books ever written. Jackie had read "Tom Sawyer" five times. Junior had thrilled to its pages four times.

In reproducing this epic story for

the screen, Paramount handled the work with painstaking care. The original dialogue has been preserved almost to the letter. The characters, even the most minor ones, are all present in the film version. The atmosphere of the mid-century period is meticulously portrayed.

PLAYHOUSE PRESENTS DRAMA OF HOME LIFE

American family life and the "short and simple annals of the poor" are woven into an amazing human document in "Sins of the Children," Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer's vivid drama of "Main Street," featuring Louis Mann and an elaborate cast, opening tomorrow at the Playhouse Theatre.

Mann plays the head of the family as an old German barber; his children grow up to be doctors, teachers, inventors, and finally leave him to have their own children and live their own lives. It is a story every father knows.

Leila Hyams plays the principal feminine role and Robert Montgomery, Elliott Nugent, Jeanne Wood, Henry Armetta, Clara Blandick, Mary Moran, Francis X. Bushman, Jr., Lee Kohlmar, Dell Henderson and Robert McWade are in the cast.

DANCING TO INCLUDE PHYSICAL TRAINING

Few people realize the benefits from dancing, according to Boris Novikoff, director of the Novikoff School of the Dance. Not only is proper training beneficial to health, but grace and poise are acquired, being direct outgrowths of proper chorean development. With the beginning of February, Novikoff announces that, in addition to the ballet and tap dancing, new German stage dance, plastic and physical culture classes will be opened.

Child Stars at Dominion



Mitzi Green and Jackie Coogan in "Tom Sawyer," the Current Attraction at the Dominion Theatre Monday and Tuesday.

Western Life Portrayed



A Scene From "The Big Trail," the All-Talking Feature Showing All This Week at the Capitol Theatre.

Every Incident in "The Big Trail" Is Based on Fact

Truth Is Mirrored in Amazing Story of Early Pioneers Whose Western Trek Is Portrayed at Capitol

When Raoul Walsh's "The Big Trail," opens its engagement tomorrow at the Capitol Theatre, it will show an accurate, truthful and authentic portrayal of a mighty surging wave of humanity that came from the East into the West a century ago. Obviously and quite expectedly there will be among the thousands who will see and hear this mighty Fox Movietone many who will question little incidents in it, so let it be said here and now that every occurrence in "The Big Trail," the most important picture ever produced, is based on authentic fact.

She was a big woman; she had in her time been called a fine woman, and as she stepped majestically out of the underground station she fell prostrate over a brush which a bootblack had left on the pavement.

Having at length been picked up by sympathetic bystanders, the first thing that caught her eye was a large boarding displaying an advertisement for tooth paste, and which read: "Comes out of the tube and lies flat on the brush."

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"DR. FU MANCHU" THRILLS AGAIN

Further Exploits of Devil-Doctor Will Raise Hair of Columbia Audiences

Modern mystery story fiction has done much to glorify the American—and English detective, with one exception. Nayland Smith provides the exception and his case is thereby the strangest of them all.

Nayland Smith is the only detective in literature who is less well known than the villain he pursues. Smith is the man who thwarts the many schemes of Dr. Fu Manchu in Sax Rohmer's series of mystery tales. O. P. Heggie created the role of Nayland Smith in "The Mysterious Dr. Fu Manchu," and he continues in the same role in the sequel picture, "The Return of Dr. Fu Manchu," showing at the Columbia Theatre tomorrow.

Warner Oland will again be seen and heard as the crafty doctor-villain. Others who appear in the same characterizations they established in the first "Fu Manchu" picture are Jean Arthur, Neil Hamilton and William Austin.

ALLEGED LEADER OF A JOB RING IN JAIL

WINNIPEG, Jan. 24 (CP).—Gus Krause, alias Krishna, alleged leader of a job ring, was taken into custody last night by police and today appeared in court, receiving a remand until Monday, January 26. Krause is alleged to have victimized a number of men by promising them employment in return for payment of a fee ranging from \$5 to \$15.

Krause was granted bail of \$1,000, but it was not forthcoming up to late this afternoon. He is charged with infractions of the Manitoba Employment Bureau Act, which prohibits anyone but the Government to conduct an employment bureau. Seven separate charges have been laid against him.

Seven men yesterday appeared in court and swore out informations against Krause which resulted in the issuing of a warrant for his arrest. The men stated they paid Krause to obtain jobs for them. The jobs were obtained on laboring gangs, but after one day's work, the men swore, they were dismissed as inefficient.

"Before we were married, Charles," said a young wife reproachfully, "you always gave me the most beautiful presents. Do you remember?" "Yes," said Charles; "but, my dear, did you ever hear of a fisherman giving bait to a fish after he had caught it?"

Chief Yellow Robe Plays Tribal Head In Indian Classic

"The Silent Enemy" at Coliseum Has Cast of Canadian Indians and Remarkable Scenes of Wild Animal Life

LOS ANGELES, Jan. 24 (AP).—Funeral services were held for Alma Rubens today, while nearly a thousand admirers of the brunette beauty of the screen stood nearby.

Within the chapel, fifty friends gathered. Among them were Marion Davies, film celebrity, and the former film star Claire Windsor. Ricardo Cortez, estranged husband of the actress, stood at her bier.

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Prepare for Fu Manchu's terrifying thrills in his surprise adventure

"THE RETURN OF DR. FU MANCHU"

A Paramount Picture

With Warner Oland O. P. Heggie Jean Arthur Neil Hamilton

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A Paramount Picture

MEN RISKED THEIR LIVES TO FILM THIS GREAT PICTURE

Love and life wrestled from the great unknown.

Mountain lions and wolves, huge maddened timber wolves, moose, bears and cougars, and a stupendous horde of rushing caribou.

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With LOUIS MANN, ROBERT MONTGOMERY, LEILA HYAMS

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Matinee, 2 to 5, 25¢; Nights, 25¢-35¢; Children, Always, 10¢

TUESDAY, REBATE NIGHT

MON., TUES. WED. ONLY PLAYHOUSE

Coming Thurs. "Call of the Flesh"

A bishop had been speaking with some feeling about the use of cosmetics by girls.

"The more experience I have of lipstick," he declared, "the more distasteful I find it."

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A STUPENDOUS DRAMA OF PIONEER DAYS!

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RAOUL WALSH'S

EVERY CLIMAX MAGNIFICENT

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COMING OTIS SKINNER In the Classic "KISMET"

SHOWING FOR ONE ENTIRE WEEK!

Noted Musicians Will Act as Adjudicators of Musical Festival in May

Three Men of First Rank From British Isles Among Judges

The Victoria Musical Festival Association is again this season to be favored with an excellent staff of adjudicators, through its affiliation with the Western Federation of



PROF. FRANK EICHENLAUB

Musical Festivals, being able to secure the services of three men of first rank from the British Isles and, in addition, three other adjudicators who were selected after the most careful deliberation.

The Old Country adjudicators are Hugh S. Robertson, of Glasgow, Scotland; H. Plunkett Greene, of London, England; and Harold Samuel, also of London.

The other three adjudicators are Professor Frank Eichenlaub, of Portland, Ore.; Miss Jean Campbell, of Winnipeg; and Miss Genevieve Taylor, of Seattle, who was adjudicator of dancing at last year's festival here.

EMINENT IN BRITAIN
Hugh S. Robertson, of Glasgow, is well known as the conductor of the Glasgow Orpheus Choir, probably the best known of the mixed choirs in the British Isles. He is a leading official in the British Fed-



MISS JEAN CAMPBELL

eration of Musical Competition Festivals, and represents the Canadian festivals on the council. This will be his third visit to Canada as an adjudicator. He was originally conducting a small orchestra when he was asked to take over the conducting of a workingmen's choir in Glasgow, called the Toynbee House Choir, which later became the Orpheus Choir. Mr. Robertson's qualifications lie mainly along choral lines, although he has taken the vocal classes with considerable success.

H. Plunkett Greene, of London, is really an Irishman. He is known to be one of the finest interpreters of vocal singing in the British Isles and is the author of standard works on the subject. His metier is along the line of vocal classes at all festivals and he is prominent among British adjudicators. He has all the fluency and brilliancy which is so characteristic of his race.

Harold Samuel, of London, is one of the best known of the British pianists and is probably the leading exponent of Bach in England. He gave a whole week's programme of compositions by Bach a few years ago in London without duplicating any one work. He also is recognized as one of the leading British adjudicators in his own class.

Professor Frank Eichenlaub, of Portland, began studying the violin



HAROLD SAMUEL

at the age of nine. A few years later he went to Berlin as a pupil of Karl Markies, then to Prague, where he studied three years with Sevcik, who taught such world-renowned celebrities as Kubik, Marie Hall, Kocian, etc. Then followed a year in Brussels with Ovide Musin of the Royal Conservatory of Liege, at whose home he lived for many months, and so came directly under the influence of that wonderful master and exponent of the Belgian school traditions.

Returning to the country of his birth, Professor Eichenlaub settled in Portland, where he has been identified with many musical activities, including the Portland Symphony Orchestra, of which he was one of the founders, and has been with it for over sixteen years. At present, Professor Eichenlaub is president of the Portland Music Teachers' Association.

Jean Campbell is director of



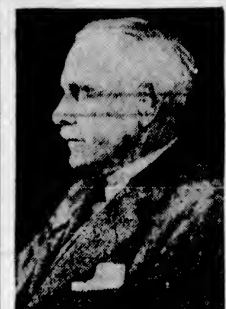
HUGH S. ROBERTSON

speech and dramatic art in St. Mary's Academy, Winnipeg. For ten years she has conducted one of the largest and most up-to-date studios in Western Canada. She is a graduate of the Glasgow University.



MISS GENEVIEVE TAYLOR

city and studied under the late Thomas Harrower, F.E.S., authorized teacher of elocution in Glasgow University. Miss Campbell assisted Mr. Harrower in his work in the art of speech and in higher English. She was the first elocution teacher in Canada to prepare pupils for Trinity College of Music, London, Eng., examinations in elocution. She is prominent in the community theatre movement and produces a number of children's plays in Winnipeg each winter, some with over sixty pupils in the casts. A noted concert artist, she has given recitals in many of the important



H. PLUNKETT GREENE

cities of Canada, the United States and the Continent.

Miss Genevieve Taylor, Seattle, is probably one of the foremost exponents of folk dancing in the Pacific Northwest. She has had much experience in this work, having studied in Norway, Sweden, Denmark, France and England. Miss Taylor is a graduate of the Hinton School of Folk Dancing, and was adjudicator at the 1930 Victoria festival.

Farmers Are Homeward Bound After Meetings

CALGARY, Jan. 24 (CP).—Farmers of Alberta today homeward plodded their weary way after a four-day annual convention, ranked by officials as the most important in the twenty-two-year history of the organization. Settled in the records were highly contentious questions, and United Farmers of Alberta delegates found satisfaction in an increase of membership by \$500 to 18,000 within a year.

Under the guidance of Robert Gardiner, U.F.A. member of the House of Commons for Alberta, the farm body steps into 1931 after fifteen consecutive years as followers of Henry Wise Wood, retired from the presidency. The organization gave its opinion on close to 200 matters, prominent among which were so-called compulsory pooling, price-fixing and secession.

Brownley—You have a notice in your window, "A suit of clothes made while you wait." Do you really do that?

Taylor—Yes, sir. You leave your order and a deposit; then go home and wait till the suit is finished!

STUDENTS GIVE DEMONSTRATION

Guests Assemble at Sprott-Shaw School for Contests and Presentations

Guests to the number of about 150 were present on Friday afternoon at Sprott-Shaw School and welcomed by the managing director, James H. Beatty, before witnessing a demonstration by the pupils of the school.

The students competed in the junior typewriting demonstration, which was won by Miss Yvonne de Breigny with a record of seventy-one words a minute.

Twelve typists entered the senior demonstration. Miss Iris Gaskill won this event with eighty-four words a minute.

The public speaking contest was divided into two parts—a boys' contest and a girls' contest.

The entries for the boys' contest were: J. Forde, who spoke on "Golf"; W. J. Gray, on "Quarantine Station"; F. Manning on "Keep Smiling"; A. McCorkindale, on "Victoria, in 1941"; J. Parker, on "New York City."

The girls who contested were: Miss D. Ashburnham, who dealt with "Aviation"; Miss B. Bapty, "The Chorus of Victoria"; Miss Y. de Breigny, "First Aid to the Illiterate"; Miss J. Campbell, "The Women of Today"; Miss M. Martin, "Lifesaving and Swimming."

Major Bullock-Webster, who acted as judge for the contests, declared a tie between Gray and McCorkindale in the boys' contest, and in the girls' class he declared Miss Jean Campbell the winner.

SPELLING CONTEST
The spelling contest, conducted by Alexis Martin, was won after a rigid test by Miss Laura Catterall. Eighteen students entered.

In addition to the above prizes, presentations were made to Miss Gwendolyn Watkins, the winner of the Sprott-Shaw Students' Typewriting Tournament; to Miss Edith House, runner-up; and to Miss Yvonne de Breigny, who made the highest record in the qualifying test of the first elocution.

Mr. Walter Eckman won the prize presented to the winner of the junior students' typewriting tournament, and Alan Edwards was runner-up.

The musical part of the entertainment consisted of vocal solos by Miss Edna Dillworth and Miss Josephine Charles, piano solos by Miss Iris Gaskill and W. J. Pendray, and violin solos by Miss Eileen Wilson and Roger Perle, Miss Eileen Wilson accompanied the soloists.

Following the presentation of prizes Mr. Beatty announced the list of students who were graduated from the Sprott-Shaw School last year, and who secured the diploma for examinations set and corrected by the Business Educators' Association of Canada.

LIST OF GRADUATES
The following are the graduates: E. M. Jones, R. Siverson, D. Tyrer, J. Dron, F. Aranson, L. Couch, H. Gilliam, S. Foubister, L. Harper, C. Bartolome, L. K. Smith, J. Scholefield, M. Biggin, M. Mossey, M. Pendray, C. Eva, B. C. B. Wilcox, M. Paul, H. Edwards, R. Smith, Z. Hall, E. Howland, P. Raine, D. Stewart, M. Dobbin, L. Thomson, E. Aldimale, M. Taylor, L. Robinson, R. Enchard, R. McInroy, O. Young, M. Richardson, D. Carter, M. Trevor, M. Dohmson, F. Murckar, L. Mitchell, C. Gaskill, M. B. Borrowman, M. Ready and B. Bastin.

Sixty-six students qualified for certificates and were not required to write on all the subjects required for the Business Educators' diploma. In all, 780 successful papers were reported by the Business Educators' Association for the Victoria Sprott-Shaw School in the year 1930.

Sheep Breeders of Methosin Elect Officers for Year

METHOSIN, Jan. 24.—There was a record attendance at the special meeting of the Methosin Sheep Breeders' Association held recently in Methosin Hall. Three new names were added to the membership.

W. O. Sweetman, who since the inception of the organization has been president, declined re-election, and F. G. Waide was elected by acclamation. On taking the chair, Mr. Waide voiced the sentiments of the association in his remarks of appreciation of the work of the retiring president. Sympathy for Mrs. Sweetman, who is ill, was expressed, this being the first meeting at which she has not attended.

R. D. Young was elected vice-president by acclamation, as was also the secretary-treasurer, Mrs. M. E. McVicker. F. C. Blake, of Goldstream, and J. B. Edwards were chosen directors, with Fergus Reid auditor.

In the discussion of future activities, it was decided that the association proceed to incorporate. Much satisfaction was evinced in the appointment of James Rainey, of the membership, as emergency hunter of predatory animals. His efforts have led the district of several sheep-killing cougars and black bears. At the conclusion of the discussion, a motion carried that the association favors the placing of a bounty on bears known to be killing sheep in recognized sheep areas.

Refreshments were served by Mesdames Waide, W. Arden, P. Arden, Young, Marcotte and Reid.

Districts Teachers' Association Meets
NANAIMO, Jan. 24.—The Nanaimo and District Teachers' Association held its regular monthly meeting at the Thomas Hodgson School Friday evening. Before the speaker appeared a short business session was held at which two motions were passed, the first one being that the association give Miss McDermott \$10 to spend on drinking water, which will be used in connection with health work, and the second one was that the association donate \$10 towards the purchase of a trophy for interschool football.

The speaker for the evening was Mr. Hinton, organist at St. Paul's Church, Nanaimo. Mr. Hinton traced the development of music from the Renaissance to the present day, stressing always the vocal aspects of the art.

Leads Seattle Orchestra



KARL Krueger, gifted conductor of the Seattle Symphony Orchestra, which will give two concerts at the Royal Victoria, Wednesday, February 4, at 3:30 and 8:30 p.m. The Seattle Symphony is one of twelve major orchestras in the United States.

Your Health and Your Weight

WHAT THE RECORDS TELL ABOUT OVERWEIGHT

By JAS. W. BARTON, M.D.

One of the penalties of the prosperous times of the past few years can be seen every day on our streets as the tremendous number of overweight people pass by. One in every five persons is overweight.

During our childhood, and in young manhood or womanhood it would seem that Nature wanted us to be slightly overweight because fat such as butter, cream, and milk, together with meats and eggs to promote growth and development, are the main articles of diet.

Thus more than sufficient food for the energy needs of the body and also for growth and development is usually eaten, leaving a little extra food to create a little extra fat for emergencies.

However, once manhood and womanhood is reached there is naturally not the same need for food, and the fat is only in the way; it becomes a liability.

If the young man or young woman continues to take exercise, any extra food is burned up and there will be no deposit of fat. Further, young men and young women are usually striving to make a place in the world, and get considerable exercise moving about and do not spend too many hours in sleep.

However, a few years later, about the age of thirty, they finally get settled away in life. They have married, or are "bachelors" to remain single. They have chosen their vocation in life and are working steadily at it. Their hours of sleep become regular and longer. They are able to get even more of the good things to eat than when they were young. Their appetite is as good as ever and they can indulge it more. They don't feel like playing the strenuous games they played when they were younger and are not yet interested in bowling or golf.

What happens? Just what you would expect to happen when there is no worrying about work, shelter, or food, and little or no exercise taken—fat accumulates.

You know insurance companies deal only with hard facts. Their actuarial departments are composed of men of real ability, and when they make statements they can always substantiate them from their thousands and hundreds of thousands of cases.

What do they tell us? "That after the age of 30, the most favorable mortality rates were seen below 47 inches in height at the age of 40-44 years, an excess weight of 20 per cent above normal resulted in an increased mortality (death rate) of 20 per cent, while an excess of 40 per cent in weight resulted in an increased death rate of 80 per cent. For men over 70 inches in height, at age of 40-44 years, excess weight of 20 per cent above normal resulted in a 40 per cent increase in death rate; while for those whose weight was 40 per cent above normal the death rate was increased 80 per cent. The lowest death rate at the age of 52-62 occurred among those who were 15 to 20 per cent below the average weight."

Why is the death rate increased in overweight folk? Because extra work is put upon the heart, then the blood vessels, and finally the kidneys. Louis I. Dublin, from records of the tremendous number of cases at his hand, showed that cancer was found more frequently in overweight individuals, the highest cancer rate being among those who were about 25 per cent overweight.

How is this tendency to overweight to be prevented? Someone has suggested that physicians should emphasize the danger of overweight to their patients, particularly young people about the age of 30 to 35, as they note their tendency toward overweight, and should advise them to cut down on the intake of sugars and fats.

However, this matter of overweight is not up to the physician; the scales, the mirror, the family, friends, and our common sense should make it unnecessary for the physician to warn and advise us. So if you are in your 'teens don't be afraid to eat all you want, that is if you play or get plenty of exercise. A few pounds overweight in the 'teen age is a preventive of tuberculosis.

"Happiness," said a pompous man, "is only the pursuit of something, not the catching of it." "Oh,

I don't know!" answered his plain friend. "Have you ever chased the last tramcar on a rainy night?"

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Classes and private lessons for tiny tots, children, business girls and boys
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First Appearance for Victoria

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75 MUSICIANS
Karl Krueger, Conductor (Formerly Imperial Opera, Vienna)

Two Performances, February 4

Popular Prices
Afternoon, 3:30—Adults, \$1.05; Students Attending School, 40¢
Evenings, 8:30—Loges and Boxes, \$2.10; Lower Floor, \$1.60; Balcony, \$1.60, \$1.05 and 80¢ (Including Taxes)
Mail Orders Now, Accompanied With Cheque and Self-Addressed Envelope to ROYAL VICTORIA THEATRE
Under the Auspices of Local Service Clubs

Coming Royal Theatre Feb. 6 and 7

Victoria Operatic Society Presents the Opera

BOCCACCIO

Under Direction of Countess de Tarczynowicz

Dancing Singing

TWO NIGHTS ONLY

Curtain, 8:30 P.M.

Prices: Loges and boxes, \$1.50; lower floor and dress circle, \$1.00; balcony, 75¢ and 50¢
Mail Orders Now

Canadian farmers joining the Empire farmers' tour of 1931 will see the Royal Agricultural Show at Warwick, Eng.; the Highlands Agricultural Show at Edinburgh, Scotland, and may visit His Majesty's Palace at Sandringham. It was stated by officials of the Department of Agriculture yesterday, on receipt of advices from Canadian Pacific Railway officials preparing for Canadian participation in the tour, that in addition, the delegates will be taken to the lake district of England, Stratford-on-Avon, and other historical places in the United Kingdom.

dom. Woolen manufacturing at Bradford will also be shown to the visitors in plans prepared for the tour, with the co-operation of the Empire Marketing Board.

In 1929 the Empire farmers' tour embraced South America, and last year New Zealand was the country visited. Great Britain is preparing for the reception of hundreds of delegates, from all parts of the British Empire. Arrangements for the participation of Canadians if the party will be announced shortly, it is stated.

Little Nellie, who was staying in the country with her grandma, went to the chicken house to see if there were any eggs. She returned in a few minutes, looking very disappointed, and said: "No eggs this morning, granma, except the one the chickens measure by."

HEY FOLKS Be A Kid Again!

TOM SAWYER

with
The Screen's Most Popular Kids
MITZI GREEN
(as Becky Thatcher)
JACKIE COOGAN
(as Tom Sawyer)
JUNIOR DURKIN
(as Huck Finn)

A PARAMOUNT PICTURE

Coming Wed.
Radio's Inimitable Comedians
WHEELER
And
WOOLSEY
In "Half-Shot at Sunrise"
It's One Long Howl!

Mark Twain's Famous Boyhood Characters Live Again

Added Attraction
"OUR GANG" ALL-TALKING COMEDY
"LITTLE DADDY"

Bargain Matinee Daily at 12 noon
Adults, 20¢; Children, 10¢
Matinee 3:30
Evening 5:00

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LA TRAVIATA
Tues., Mar. 10,
DIE WALKUERE
Wed., Mar. 11,
LUCIA DI LAMMERMOOR
Thurs., Mar. 12,
DOUBLE BILL
CAVALLERIA RUSTICANA
Followed by
I PAGLIACCI
FOLLOWED BY BALLET
MAIL ORDERS NOW

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Ticket Sale February 2.

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My Experiences In the World War

By GENERAL JOHN J. PERSHING
Commander-in-Chief of the American Expeditionary Forces in the World War.

Chapter XII

Pershing Asks Washington to Impress Allies With Need of Ships—French Show Early Tendency to Withhold Heavy Co-operation From United States—Their Red Tape Serious Handicap—War Department Creates Confusion by Going Over Pershing's Head on His Recommendations—Dawes Heads Purchasing Board.

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IN view of the gravity of our tonnage situation it was highly important that it be brought forcibly to the attention of the Allies. Apropos the approaching interallied conference on shipping I cabled Washington August 23, 1917, in part as follows:

"The British and especially the French have reached absolute limit of man power and any augmentation their military force cannot be expected. Imperative hasten our organization and training so that we will have the troops contemplated your project in Europe for active service by May or June."

"Military activities of Allies on land should be strongly reinforced by combined navies and destruction U-boat bases accomplished if possible. High British army officers confidentially condemn waiting policy British Admiralty. In view of gravity of shipping question recommend our government insist upon aggressive policy by combined British and American Navies."

"Our position in this war very strong. Allies now full recognize dependence upon our co-operation and we need not hesitate demand both aggressive naval policy and full share commercial shipping. Recommend American representative shipping conference be instructed accordingly."

Import Materials

Meanwhile, a study by a Joint French and American commission of the question of the production of powders and explosives in France showed that the greater part of the raw material must be imported and that, due to the shipping situation, France in December would produce only about half of the current output. It was apparent, therefore, that to avoid calamity the United States must not only furnish powder and explosives for all of its own forces but must supply about half the French requirements, and the War Department was so advised.

By this arrangement a large saving of tonnage would be effected, as the weight of raw materials was ten to twenty times that of the finished product. As nitrates for the manufacture of powder and explosives had to be imported from Chili, the hazard to shipping would be reduced by avoiding the long haul to France. Millions of dollars were expended in the construction of plants at home in an attempt to produce nitrates, but none had been turned out before the end of the war. In view of these costly experiments, it would seem wise during peace to make some provision for the future.

Our efforts to arrange for the procurement in France of munitions, aviation, various classes of equipment and supply and the use of facilities brought our officers in close contact with bureaus of the Government. In the beginning we were largely dependent upon them to make up deficiencies in many things necessary to complete our preparations.

The failure of the French to realize the necessity of heavy co-operation became evident very early in our relations with them. The higher authorities apparently understood, and promises of assistance were readily given, but when we got down to actual details

we encountered difficulties. This criticism especially applied to the granting of docking facilities, the allotment of rail transportation and the assignment of forests for lumber procurement.

Authority Divided

One confusing thing was that the division of authority between bureaus and departments was not clearly defined. Even after three years of war there remained considerable confusion between the Zone of Operations and the Service of the Rear as to the control of munitions and transport. The Commander-in-Chief assumed to have the final voice in the allotment of artillery, aviation and railroad rolling stock, but his authority behind the Zone of the Armies was not conceded by the bureau of the War Office and was especially contested as to rail transportation. In actual practice he was not really vested with authority beyond the material possession of the army, but his influence as head of the armies was such that his approval was usually necessary to insure definite action.

In our dealing with French bureaus we had to overcome many obstacles. The subordinate one might happen to encounter at the start was usually impressed with his importance and would undertake to make a decision, which would lead one to think the matter practically settled, only to find that this official had little if any authority and that his action was not approved by the senior next above him. Then he would learn, after the loss of much time, that this was not the proper office after all. At last, reaching the responsible bureau, he was likely to be told that the thing couldn't be done, no reason being apparent except that it never had been done.

So frequently throughout the war, it was necessary for me to make a personal appeal to the Minister concerned that orders be given for supplies or services already promised, and which, therefore, we had every reason to expect should be furnished. Although our own departments at home are considered rather adepts in the use of red tape, yet, to use an apt though inelegant comparison, the art of tying things up in official routine is in swaddling clothes in America as compared to France.

Not Practical

After a few contacts with the French system one marvels that they had managed to get along so well in supplying their armies during three years of war. The French are very intelligent, especially the educated class, and they have a highly organized government, but from the practical viewpoint they often become deeply involved in nonessential details and lose sight of the main objective. I always likened the average French bureau official to a certain narrow type of quartermaster in our army who used to regard all quartermaster property under his charge as his own and when he finally issued it always made the recipient feel that he was being especially favored.

However, such difficulties were not confined to dealings with the French. While not entirely disadventurous, yet to be 3,000 miles from the base was often very much of a handicap. Our War Department officials could not always understand conditions as we did and some of them were often none too willing to accept our views. A few of the chiefs of supply departments seemed to have the notion that it was their duty to negotiate our purchases abroad themselves. Without notice, they frequently placed orders with the French or British Governments that duplicated those already given by my staff and they did so even after having full information that we had ordered the same things.

Departmental Faults

So independent of control or suggestion had some bureaus of our War Department become that it was a long time before their chiefs would consent to leave such matters to their representatives at my headquarters acting under my authority. Another source of confusion arose, especially in the beginning, through our War Department seeking the opinion of Allied representatives at Washington on my requests. After we had made an exhaustive study and sent specific recommendations to Washington it was not uncommon for the Chief of the General Staff or the head of a supply department to refer the matter to a foreign representative for his view, or those of his government. This official would naturally refer it back to his home office and it would eventually reach me through French channels with a request for my opinion.

Such procedure discredited my recommendations and placed my entire staff in an embarrassing position in the eyes of the foreign government concerned, to say nothing of the delay in complying with our requests, which, in many cases, were of almost vital importance. The following protest was cabled to Washington but, as will be seen later, the practice was not at once discontinued:

"The Chief of Staff, Washington. 'Inquiry comes from through French War Office as to my views on this subject (organization of our unit recommended three months before). Have replied that my views would always be sent my own superiors through proper channels. Seems unwise that our General Staff should permit such inquiries to be made, at least through a Civil Commissioner.'"

This sort of thing also suggested to the French the idea, at least temporarily, of handling our business directly with Washington. An example is recalled in connection with procurement of horses. We had obtained from the French a definite promise to furnish us with 7,000 animals per month beginning September 1.

Promise Broken

Some ten days after this arrangement was made the French War Office cabled the Commissioner, Andre Tardieu, who in turn transmitted it as a sort of dictum to the War Department, that it would be impossible for the French to furnish us any horses or mules and that our government should begin at once to supply them although they offered to loan us 4,000 animals on the understanding that they would be replaced by November 1. This news was cabled to me and it was the first notice we had that the French did not intend to fulfill their promise.

In view of the uncertainty of obtaining more than a limited amount of ocean tonnage it was natural that we should procure abroad as large a proportion of supplies as possible, and our supply departments began at once to make inquiries to meet the demand for construction material, subsistence stores and engineering equipment. Many sources of general supply had been developed by the French and we soon found ourselves not only in competition with them and the British, but our different departments also began to bid against each other.

In our army at home it had long been the custom for each department to make its own contracts without regard to the others except that the quartermaster was supposed to purchase and distribute certain military stores and other things that were in common use by the entire army. Our sources of supply at home during the years of peace had been so great and the needs of the army relatively so small that it had not been necessary to consider the possibility of shortage.

In France, however, it was imperative to regulate purchases in order to prevent a rise in prices that would add to the financial burdens of the Allies, who were much less able to pay than ourselves. Besides that, quantities of all kinds of supplies were limited.

In an effort to reach a solution I appointed a board of officers to study the question of purchases, and suggested that some agency might be created that would coordinate procurement in general, and by coordinating our own and Allied needs check the scramble for supplies. In rather an extended session the board came to the conclusion that a centralized agency to control purchases would be illegal, and unanimously recommended the continuance of existing methods, although emergency confronted us and it was no time to discuss technicalities.

Some business-like method had to be adopted to meet the situation. In other words, a remedy for an approaching chaotic condition resulting from the independent, uncontrolled action of the several services must be found. To my mind the solution seemed to be merely a matter of co-ordination. Therefore, I tore up the record of the board and established a Purchasing Board to consist of one or more representatives of each service making purchases of any sort, including the Red Cross and Y.M.C.A.

Dawes Appointed

Lieutenant Colonel Charles G. Dawes, 17th Engineers, well known as a man of large business experience, was appointed as the head of this board, the members of which were to meet together and make known their respective needs and then agree among themselves as to where and by which department each purchase was to be made, thus mutually assisting instead of competing with each other. Under the arrangement co-operation with the French was established and the agency became increasingly effective in handling our procurement activities.

The use of railways for the movement of troops and supplies had never before attained any such proportions as in the World War and there was no service, except sea transportation, upon which we placed greater dependence for our success.

A Board of Engineers chosen by the War Department and headed by Major William Barclay Parsons, afterward Colonel, 11th Engineers, went to France to study railroad conditions and later submitted an exhaustive report of their investigations and conclusions which fully agreed with the opinion of Colonel Taylor, my Chief of Engineers, and his assistants. There independent investigations showed that the French railways, especially those that we planned to use, were sadly in need of physical rehabilitation.

It was apparent that we could not depend entirely on the French without great risk of failure at a critical moment, and it was evident that if we expected the maximum efficiency in this service we must provide our own personnel as well as additional locomotives and cars, all to be as far as practicable under American management.

Railroad Problems

A separate transportation corps had never been provided in our army, in fact there had been no one at all whose duty specifically embraced the management of railroads. In the Quartermaster Department a bureau issued transportation requests, routed personnel and freight and settled the accounts, and it was the understanding that in time of war the army engineers would step in and take charge when railway operation should become necessary.

With this plan in view, commendable progress had been made toward both procurement and organization by Colonel Taylor, and

complete estimates for rolling stock and construction at ports, terminals and yards, including an accurate survey of building and equipment requirements, had been made under his direction by Major W. J. Wilgus, formerly vice-president of the New York Central, afterward a Colonel, who had been a member of the Parsons Board. These estimates without change served as a permanent guide for railway construction plans and material.

An co-ordinate with the procurement and maintenance of material and equipment we were confronted with the vital question of organization for operation and management, but we had no officers in the Regular service of sufficient experience in railway management to insure success. Therefore the evident course to pursue, to which the precedent of both British and French pointed the way, was to

create a Transportation Corps immediately under the direction of some man of outstanding reputation in the railroad service. In accordance with the principle of obtaining the most competent men for important positions, the following cable was sent July 29:

"Have made thorough study of railroad situation and am convinced that operation of railroads must be under man with large experience in managing commercial railroads at home. Successful handling our railroad lines so important that ablest men in country should be selected. After almost disastrous results with inexperienced military men running railroads British selected ablest man could find to have charge transportation. 'Question here mainly one of physical operation and management in intimate relation with

French who retain general control which is necessary to handle ordinary commercial traffic. Question of railroad transportation of course involves equipment maintenance and new construction at front as army advances, and should be practically independent department although nominally under engineers. Railroad man chosen should be sent here without delay, together with three or four able assistants of his own selection. Later on it is believed these men should be given appropriate military rank."

In reply, the War Department recommended W. W. Atterbury, then general manager and now president of the Pennsylvania Railroad for the place, and I immediately requested that he be sent to France.

Next—Pershing takes issue with Allies.

January Sale Bargains Monday

Great Reductions in Women's Dresses

Rainbow Hose Of Fine Quality

Rainbow "Dull" Chiffon Hose of dainty sheer texture. Silk to top, with slender heels. In shades suitable for afternoon and evening wear. Sizes 8½ to 10½. A pair

\$1.50 and \$1.95

Rainbow Stripe Hose of heavy service-weight silk. A wear-resisting quality for business and everyday wear. Full fashioned, with widened tops. In all the fashionable new brown and gunmetal shades. Sizes 8½ to 10½. A pair

\$1.95

—Hosiery, Main Floor

Nonladder Rayon Underwear for Women

Vests, Bobettes and Bloomers of nonladder rayon, in shades of peach, green, rust, French nude, orchid, maize, apricot and white. All sizes. A garment

\$1.00

—Knit Underwear, 1st Floor

Flat Crepe and Satin DRESSES

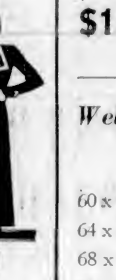
For Afternoon Wear
Marked to Sell Monday at

\$6.90 Each

There are smart styles in this selection of Dresses, including some vestee effects. Some are finished in contrasting shades. Skirts are flared or pleated. The shades are brown, wine, blue, green, navy and black

\$6.90

—Mantle Dept., 1st Floor



Down Comforters

Specially Reduced to Clear Down-Filled Comforters in a big range of colors and designs; all finished in attractive panel effects. Priced to clear at

\$6.49 \$7.95

\$9.75 \$11.75

\$14.50 and \$19.75

—Staples, Main Floor

Well-Woven Grey Wool Blankets

Excellent Values

60 x 80 in.; 6 lbs. Pair, **\$6.00**

64 x 84 in.; 7 lbs. Pair, **\$7.00**

68 x 86 in.; 8 lbs. Pair, **\$8.00**

74 x 96 in.; 9 lbs. Pair, **\$9.00**

—Staples, Main Floor

Women's Smart Smocks

\$2.95

Smocks of good quality cretonnes in attractive patterns and colorings. Made in fashionable princess or straight-line effects. Sizes 34 to 44. At each

\$2.95

—Whitewear, 1st Floor

Two Groups of Men's Wool Sweaters

Priced to Clear at

\$1.95 and \$4.95

All-Wool Sweater Coats, rib stitch knit, V-neck style with two pockets; heather shades. All sizes. Each, **\$1.95**

All-Wool Sweater Coats with V neck and two pockets. Camel, lovat and heather shades. All sizes. Each, **\$4.95**

—Men's Furnishings, Main Floor

Front Clasp Girdles

Designed for the Figure
With Full Hips



Girdles of fancy brocade, with extra wide panels of strong elastic and silk braid trimming. Wrap-around style, with extra wide hip measure with double elastic banding. Well boned, front clasp, with three hooks at hip. Priced very low at

\$2.50

—Corsets, 1st Floor

Women's Flannelette Pyjamas

Flannelette Pyjamas in smart stripes or plain shades. Coat style. Small, medium and large sizes. Suit, **\$1.65**

Flannelette Pyjamas of good quality. Shown in wide stripes in rose, blue and mauve. Frog fastening. Small, medium and large sizes. A suit, **\$2.50**

—Whitewear, 1st Floor

Children's Hosiery on Sale Monday

Silk and Wool Half Socks with straight rib finish at top. In sand, beige and flesh. Sizes 4 to 5½. Regular 65c a pair at

25c

Children's Ankle Socks of lisle, all-wool and silk and wool. In fawn, nude, grey, blue and white with fancy colored cuffs. Sizes 4 to 8. A pair, **50c, 59c and 69c**

—Main Floor

Rayon Silk Scarves

Values 98c

39c

Shades orange, blue, red and green.

—Main Floor



Gloria

Umbrellas

Reg. \$2.75. Each, **\$1.49**

Ten-rib paragon frames with amber tips and ferrule, good grade gloria coverings and a choice of novelty handles. Specially priced at, each, **\$1.49**

—Main Floor

Bed Throws on Sale at \$1.95

Bed Throws with fancy borders. Shown in blue, rose, green and brown. Each, **\$1.95**

—Staples, Main Floor

Buy Your Overcoat NOW

At a Great Saving!

Your Choice of Blue Chinchilla, Checkback or Heavy Coating

For \$18.50

Very Smart Coats in newest styles. Single or double-breasted, quarter or fully lined. Shades and patterns to please all. All sizes. Any coat in the group for **\$18.50**



Knitted Gloves

Per pair

35c

Or 3 pairs for **\$1.00**

All sizes. Heather and grey shades.

—Men's Furnishings, Main Floor

SOUND AUCTION and CONTRACT

by WILBUR C. WHITEHEAD
The World's Greatest Authority

A Well Considered Grand Slam Bid

10
K Q 9
7
A K J 8 7 6 4 2
A K Q
7 6 5 3
2
J 10 6 4
8 5 2
3
7 9 8 4 2
J 8 7 4
3
Q 10 9

Contract Bidding

1st Rd. 2nd Rd. 3rd Rd.
South Pass 7 Pass
West Pass 6 Pass
North 4 Pass Pass
East 5 7

Auction Bidding

1st Rd. 2nd Rd. 3rd Rd.
South Pass 6 Pass
West 5 Pass Pass
North 5 Pass
East 5 Pass

In the above deal the bidding gives East his cue from which he should readily deduct that he and West have a grand slam in their joint hands.

West's bid of a small slam even though it is in answer to a direct invitation can be based upon suit or distribution or holding. He must either have the Ace of Clubs or be void of the suit—most probably the latter.

ESSENTIAL POINTS OF THE BIDDING CONTRACT: South and West pass and East opens the bidding with our Clubs. East should not be content to merely overcall with our Diamonds. He apparently has a game in his own hand. Likewise with the general length of Clubs shown by North, he may easily make a slam should West,

instead of South, be short in Clubs. He accordingly bids five Diamonds. South passes—not so created for the reason that he would be afraid of North being set too many tricks at Clubs, but for the reason that it appears to him from the bidding that East and West probably have a small slam between them and he hopes that it may not be bid. West, however, being void of Clubs and having only four Diamonds, bids six Diamonds. North passes and East having the Ace of Spades and Ace of Hearts in his own hand can read West's assist as being a trick either through being able to trump the first Club lead or by holding the Ace thereof. Accordingly East bids seven Diamonds, which concludes the bidding.

THE PLAY
It makes no difference what South's opening may be. He should either lead a Club—his partner's suit—or the singleton Diamond, the latter on the chance that East and West might both be void of Clubs. The Diamond lead is much preferable to the lead away from one of his Jacks, as there is the barest of possibilities that one of them might make it not led away from.

As a matter of fact it turns out the barest of possibilities that one of them might make it not led away from. As a matter of fact it turns out the barest of possibilities that one of them might make it not led away from.

NO. 39—SEVENTY-THIRD YEAR

VICTORIA, BRITISH COLUMBIA, SUNDAY, JANUARY 25, 1931

ESQUIMALT XI DOWNST. SAVIOURS

Flying Frenchmen Flash Brilliant Form in Humbling the Americans

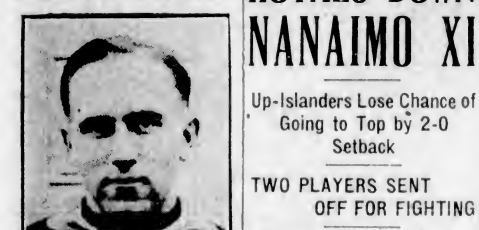
CANADIENS PLASTER 6 TO 1 SETBACK ONTO NEWYORK AMERICANS

Morenz Returns to Line-Up and Nets Two Counters as Habitants Trim Gotham Crew—Boston Bruins Widen Lead in American Section by Handing Quakers 4-2 Defeat

Toronto Strengthen Hold on Second Place by Whipping Lowly Senators

MONTREAL, Jan. 24 (CP).—Les Canadiens tonight dashed the New York Americans with a startling display of speed and a brilliant display of stick work to hand their visitors a 6-1 setback in an exciting National Hockey League encounter that was remarkable only for the nerve and dash the flying Frenchmen showed in trimming the star-spangled sextette.

Howie Morenz, the Stratford streak, was back in uniform for Les Canadiens, but his sprained knee bothered him, and he was used sparingly. Pete Lepine, relief centre, took the pivot position and gave a



HOWIE MORENZ
Flashy centre forward, who returned to the game with the Montreal Canadiens last night after an absence due to injury, scored two goals as the Habitants defeated New York Americans.

very fine account of himself. Howie Morenz scored twice in the first period, however, a fine performance for the short time he was on the ice.

Summary
First period: 1, Canadiens, Gagnon (Lepine); 2, Canadiens, Rivers (Burke and Joliat); 1, 00; 3, Canadiens, Leduc, 11:15.

Second period: 1, Canadiens, Simpson (Sheppard); 2, 00; 5, Canadiens, Morenz (Burke); 4, 5; 6, Canadiens, Lesieur; 9, 35; 7, Canadiens, Morenz (Joliat); 16.

LEAFS TROUCE SENATORS
TORONTO, Jan. 24 (CP).—Toronto Maple Leafs defeated the last-place Ottawa Senators 5-2 to keep pace with the league-leading Canadiens and strengthen their position in second place over the idle Maroons in the Canadian Division of the National Hockey League tonight.

A goal by Cotton in the first period, with Clancy and Blair furnishing assists, gave Toronto a one-goal lead till Kilrea squared the count on a solo play to make the count even at the end of the period.

Conacher got the only goal in the second period on a pass from Day, Primeau, Jackson and Conacher added counters in the third period, the former on a solo play. Honer got a major and Lamb a minor for fighting in the third period. The Leafs were without the services of Ace Bailey, their leading scorer, who was out with a sore shoulder, suffered at Montreal on Thursday.

The game was fast, with flashes of brilliant hockey, the Leafs having a decided margin on all around play. Ottawa fought back stubbornly but Kilrea, Kilrea and Philgan standing out as the forward line. The defence was ragged.

Summary
First period: 1, Toronto, Cotton (Clancy and Blair); 3, 32; 2, Ottawa, Kilrea, 10:30.

Second period: 3, Toronto, Conacher (Day); 4, 52.

Third period: 4, Toronto, Primeau; 5, 5; 6, Toronto, Jackson (Primeau); 1, 30; 6, Ottawa, Alex Smith (Kilrea); 10, 20; 7, Toronto, Conacher (Jackson); 1, 30.

BRUINS WIDEN LEAD
PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 24 (AP).—The Boston Bruins increased their lead in the American group over the Chicago Black Hawks to three points, as a result of defeating the Philadelphia Quakers tonight, 4 to 2, in a National League Hockey game.

Led by the brilliant Eddie Shore, the Bruins counted once in the first and third periods, while two goals were recorded in the middle session. Shore tallied twice, once in the first and again in the second, both on spectacular dashes.

Weland and McCallum tallied the other points, McCallum, assisted by Lowery, produced the first local point, while Lowery, on a brilliant

BELIEVE IT OR NOT

By Ripley



EXPLANATION FOR YESTERDAY'S RIPLEY CARTOON

General Joseph R. C. Ward—General Ward, who was sixteen years of age when the Civil War broke out, served three years in that war and was discharged in 1864. That same year he enlisted in the National Guard and was captain of a company in the labor riots of 1877. He recruited a regiment for the Spanish-American War, and rounded out his career by serving in the Quartermasters' Corps of the Schuykill Arsenal during the World War. General Ward was a colonel at the time the photo (from which I drew him) was taken, and in 1912 the Governor of Pennsylvania promoted him to the rank of brigadier general.

Joan Whelan Can Write With Her Toes—Little Miss Whelan, age seven, who lives at 203 West Third Street, Sand Springs (suburb of Tulsa), Oklahoma, was born without arms, but, despite this handicap, has learned to do practically everything any other little girl her age can do. She writes, cuts paper dolls, and eats with her toes, and by joyous and painstaking effort has learned to use them as she would fingers.

Please address all queries to Cartoonist Ripley, c/o King Features, New York City, N.Y.

MICKEY WALKER DEFEATS LEHMAN

Middleweight Champ Scores Technical K.O. Over Toledo Heavyweight

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich., Jan. 24 (AP).—Mickey Walker, middleweight champion, won a technical knockout over Joe Lehman, Toledo heavyweight, in the sixth round of a scheduled ten-round fight here last night. Walker's title was not at stake.

Lehman absorbed terrific punishment in all rounds until his seconds threw in the towel. He was down three times for counts of eight and nine in the third round and three times more in the sixth. Walker scored 16-1-2, Lehman 17-9.

BRITISH SEAMAN WINS BY KNOCKOUT

MANILA, Jan. 24 (AP).—Harry Ewin, seaman of the British cruiser Kent, knocked out Carlos Logan, of Manila, tonight, in the eighth round with a right hook to the solar plexus. Logan was weakened by body hammering. The men weighed 134 pounds.

J.B.A.A.—Upward, Moseale, D. Boswell, M. Patrick, Barrett, Taylor, Dunn, Fuller, Armstrong, Baker, Burgess, Tobin, T. Boswell, Gault, and Stype.

University—Richardson, Carlyle, J. Carlyle, McKee, Macklin, Clement, Smith, Brown, Worthington, Davis, Vides Hager Britton, Sostad and Dobell.

Tunneys Leave on Trip to Holy Land

NEW YORK, Jan. 24 (AP).—James Joseph Tunney (Gene Tunney), when he was world's heavyweight champion, sailed with his wife on the liner Conte Biancamano yesterday on their way to the Holy Land, which Tunney has been wanted to visit for a long time.

The Tunneys will leave the ship at Naples and board another vessel for Alexandria, Egypt, where they will remain for a short time. Then they will go to Palestine for a six weeks' visit.

N.Y. YANKES SIGN VETERAN JOE SEWELL

NEW YORK, Jan. 24 (AP).—The New York Yanks have signed Joe Sewell, veteran Cleveland infielder, who was given his unconditional release a few days ago, the Yankee management announced today.

WHAT is probably the greatest run ever made in billiards, was accomplished by Walter Lindrum, of Australia, when he made a record-breaking run of 3,903. He is here shown making his three-thousandth shot.

De Costa's Brilliant Work in Goal Feature Of Locals' 2 to 0 Win

Youngster Gives One of Best Displays of Goaltending Ever Seen on a Local Field in Years—Wagland and John Watt Net Dockers' Tallies

Esquimalt Outplayed During Both Halves but Have Breaks

Turning in one of the greatest displays of goal tending ever witnessed on a local soccer field, Louis De Costa, Esquimalt's youthful net custodian, was the big factor in his team's 2-0 victory over St. Saviour's, of Vancouver, yesterday afternoon at the Royal Athletic Park in the first round proper of the Province Cup series. Over 1,500 fans journeyed to the enclosure to see the Dockers advance to the second round of the trophy competition.

Outplayed in every department, Esquimalt were lucky to win from the Saints. The locals had all the breaks with them, and with the assistance of "Lady Luck," managed to come through to victory. It was the scintillating work of the youngster, De Costa, that saved the Dockers from a severe trouncing. Time and time again, especially during the first half, De Costa saved his side by executing marvellous saves.

He dashed here and there across his goal mouth, blocking, clearing and punching out drives with goal written all over them. Once Bradbury, burly centre forward for the visitors, was only a few feet away and drove the leather with bullet-like rapidity, but De Costa flung himself at the shot and saved in spectacular style. There was no doubt in the world but De Costa broke the hearts of the visiting forward line, who bombarded him from every angle, but failed to hit the rigging.

SAINTS SUPERIOR
Playing a short-passing game that baffled the local defence, the Saints were far the better eleven in the opening period. Shortly after the whistle, De Costa rushed from his goal to pick the leather from Bradbury's toe as the latter was about to let drive from five feet out. The Esquimalt goalie was the busiest man on the field and saved three long, powerful drives in quick succession. Continuing their pressing tactics, the Saints did everything with the ball but put it in the net. Ashton got away down his wing and sent over a beautiful cross, but Bradbury was whistled offside.

A CLOSE CALL
Ashton again got in close and drove a terrific shot for the corner of the rigging, but De Costa was not to be beaten and cleared beautifully. He cleared this shot as Bradbury was coming in on him with lightning speed. Bradbury nearly scored, but his header hit the cross bar.

Esquimalt's front line of attack was completely disorganized, and all during the forty-five minutes of the first stanza they only had two shots at the visiting net, one from Mike Wagland and the other a four-shot by Nurse. The Dockers only worked one flag kick out of the play, while their opponents had at least fifteen, the majority of which were lopped right into the goal mouth.

De Costa made his best save of the day when he flung himself across the net to block McDonald's brilliant shot from inside the penalty area. The fans gave him a great hand for his work. Bradbury was warned twice for charging the goalie. Just before the rest period, Bradbury had a beautiful chance to put the Saints one up, but the Dockers' goalie saved miraculously and cleared while flat on the ground. The period ended with no scoring.

WAGLAND OPENS SCORE
With the opening of the last period Esquimalt's machine started to function in better style and the half was only five minutes old when Mike Wagland sent the wood into a frenzy when he beat Alsbury with a low, well directed shot to the corner of the rigging. Shortly after the centre, McDonald was injured and left the field. He returned after receiving first aid, but his leg bothered him the rest of the game. Nurse, who turned in a great game at centre half for the winners, was knocked out and was carried off. The first aid kit saw plenty of action as the game progressed, as Moffat was the next victim during a melee in front of the Dockers' net. Both Nurse and Moffat returned to play later on.

Esquimalt's second and final tally came through a brasserie. Practically the whole Saints' squad was in the locals' area when John Watt, "Scotty" Stewart and Mike Wagland broke away on a three-man rush after receiving the leather on a long boot up the field. Wagland passed to Stewart, who headed it to Watt, who then tricked his way past the backs and beat Alsbury with a terrific shot to the corner.

PLAY DEFENSIVE
With victory apparently in their grasp, the locals played defensive

football. St. Saviour's tried all the tricks they possessed, but the Esquimalt team stood up well in front of their goal and cleared at every opportunity. Now and again Esquimalt would break away, but they never accomplished anything as the visiting backs broke up their play and returned the leather to the other end. When the visitors did get past the backs, De Costa could not be beaten. Vancouver were pressing hard when the final whistle came.

McMillan refereed and the teams followed:
Esquimalt—De Costa; Joe Watt, Nicol, Hosmer, Nurse, Mesher; Wagland, Boyd, John Watt, S. Stewart and B. Stewart.

St. Saviour's—Alsbury; Bruce Hogg; Lang, Watson, West; Moffat, McNicol, Bradbury, McDonald and Ashton.

SCOTS DOWN FRENCH 6-4

International Rugby Match Ends in Victory for Home Side

50,000 FANS SEE TEAMS IN ACTION

EDINBURGH, Jan. 24 (CP).—Scotland defeated France in an international rugby match at Murray Field today by six points to four. Scotland led by six points to nothing at half-time. Fifty thousand people saw the match.

The French, at the beginning, set a hot pace in hope of being able to repeat their victory over Ireland and get a commanding lead in the championship table. This led them to impetuosity which brought penalties, from the third of which Allan scored a goal from fifty yards out. The game for a while was continually spoiled by minor infractions. The Scots staged an offensive, and only the kicking of Bavy saved the French. Later another penalty was awarded Scotland and Allan again scored. Then Glads missed on a penalty kick for France just before half-time. Behind six points to nil, France could make no headway for a while. They lost a number of scrums, then the Scottish three spoiled many chances by faulty handling, and were also guilty of infringements. The French, however, were unable to take advantage of their opportunities.

Finally Rousie ran down from midfield to the Scottish line before being hauled down. Langrish retaliated with a strong run which initiated a Scottish attack. A desperate defence by the French saved them. Langrish was tired and had to retire. Meanwhile Servelle had dropped a goal for France, who, in the last minute, made a great final rally. The Scots, though hard pressed, kept out further scores.

McGill, Toronto Ice Men Battle To 2-All Draw

VARSITY ARENA, TORONTO, Jan. 24.—McGill University held University of Toronto to a two-all stalemate in the first of home-and-home games for the intercollegiate senior hockey championship here this afternoon. The return game will be played at Montreal, total goals to decide.

GERMANY TO SEND MALE STARS ONLY TO OLYMPIC GAMES

MUNICH, Jan. 24 (AP).—Germany is to send a team to the 1932 Olympiad in Los Angeles, the German Light Athletics Association, representing all the states of the Reich and controlling body for track and field in the republic, announced today.

Only the male stars will be sent across the Atlantic, the association said, the cost of sending a women's team being prohibitive unless it should relinquish participation in the women's quadrangular championships set for 1934, probably in Italy.

With victory apparently in their grasp, the locals played defensive

football. St. Saviour's tried all the tricks they possessed, but the Esquimalt team stood up well in front of their goal and cleared at every opportunity. Now and again Esquimalt would break away, but they never accomplished anything as the visiting backs broke up their play and returned the leather to the other end. When the visitors did get past the backs, De Costa could not be beaten. Vancouver were pressing hard when the final whistle came.

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St. Saviour's—Alsbury; Bruce Hogg; Lang, Watson, West; Moffat, McNicol, Bradbury, McDonald and Ashton.

ARSENAL, WEDNESDAY LOSE CUP SOCCER

75,000 See Chelsea Defeat Cupholders By Score of 2 to 1

Troops Help Police in Handling Crowd at Stamford Bridge—Barnsley Puts Out English League Champions by Same Score Before 35,000 Fans to Advance to Fifth Round

Everton Piles Up Biggest Score of Day

LONDON, Jan. 24 (CP).—Defeat of two great soccer clubs, Arsenal and Sheffield Wednesday, were the highlights of the fourth round of the English Football Association Cup competition today. Arsenal, who are the cupholders, were eliminated by their fellow Londoners, Chelsea, by two goals to one at Stamford Bridge, while the Wednesday, who are the English League champions, went down to defeat to Barnsley by the same margin.

The biggest score of the day was put on by Everton, who downed Crystal Palace by six goals to nil. Exeter City, the plucky little Third Division club, who trounced Derby County in the third round, succeeded at Bury, while another minor team, Southport, wiped out Blackpool. A surprise was Watford's win over Brighton and Hove Albion. The latter have not been doing so well in league games lately. Portsmouth, who were semi-finalists two years

ago, just scraped by at Brentford. Sheffield will be represented in the next round by the United team, who today crushed Notts County. Two noted First Division clubs, Leeds United and Blackburn Rovers, came through all right, the former beating Newcastle United and the latter, Bristol Rovers. Ground advantage enabled West Bromwich Albion to beat Tottenham Hotspur, who won from them in a league match last week.

Crystal Palace 0, Everton 6. Bradford City 0, Wolverhampton Wanderers 6. Bury 1, Exeter City 2. Leeds United 4, Newcastle United 1. Grimsby Town 1, Manchester United 0. Chelsea 2, Arsenal 1. Southport 2, Blackpool 1. Blackburn Rovers 5, Bristol Rovers 1. Bradford 2, Burnley 0. Bolton Wanderers 1, Sunderland 1. Sheffield United 4, Notts County 1. West Bromwich Albion 1, Tottenham Hotspur 0. Watford 2, Brighton and Hove Albion 0. Brentford 0, Portsmouth 1. Barnsley 2, Sheffield Wednesday 1. Birmingham 2, Port Vale 0.

ROCKY BROOKS AND FORSGREN IN DRAW

Visitors to the Tillicum Club last evening were treated to one of the greatest thrills of the season. This came about in the sixth canto of the chief event, when Desmond Anderson, of Seattle, gained the deciding fall against Mervin Barackman, the middleweight champion of the Northwest. The finish was all the more sensational for the reason that several people who are well acquainted with wrestling had already left the building under the impression that Anderson was bound to lose, while others were on their feet ready to depart. Previous to the climax the bout had been well contested and not too much questionable work, each round had brought forth a full share of applause. During the third meeting the Seattle man scored first, fall and this was neutralized near the end of the fifth. Coming up for the sixth, Anderson appeared to be fairly tired out and with a slight chance of winning. However, after his opponent had further weakened him with headlocks and some warm work on the mat, they got to close quarters and Anderson, using his head, caught his man on the chin and following the blow charged with flying tackle that settled the business. The pair went to the floor practically out, but Anderson recovered quickly to win.

EX-KING GEORGE DOWNS VARSITY

3-0 Victory Keeps Former Students in Lead—Rowing Club Wins

VANCOUVER, Jan. 24.—Ex-King George maintained their standard of play of the Miller Cup series, when this afternoon, at Brockton Point, they won their second straight game in the Tudall Cup series by trimming Varsity in a splendidly-played exhibition under the treacherous conditions of the turt, 3-0. In the other games, Rowing Club beat ex-Magee, 6-3, while the Meralomas finished on the long end of an 8-3 count against ex-Tech.

Don George Pins Malcewicz Quickly

SALT LAKE CITY, Jan. 24 (AP).—Don George, claimant of the world's heavyweight wrestling championship, defeated Joe Malcewicz, Uta, in straight falls here last night.

BARNESLEY SHOW FORM

Barnsley, performing before a crowd of 35,000 at home, had much

WRESTLING BOUT ENDS PECULIARLY

Anderson Revives Quickly After Collision to Win Decision

ROCKY BROOKS AND FORSGREN IN DRAW

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Birch Downs Eric Leney to Capture Mid-Island Crown

Youngster Plays Brilliantly to Win Badminton Title From Defending Monarch—Anna Kier Retains Honors—Misses Miller and Oates Beaten

(Special to The Colonist)

DUNCAN, Jan. 24.—Playing a steady brand of badminton throughout, Dick Birch was crowned Mid-Island champion here this afternoon when he defeated Eric Leney, defending monarch, in the final of the men's singles event after a series of strenuous sets. Anna Kier retained her women's singles laurels by downing Miss Partington, of Vancouver, in another three-set fixture, in which the champion showed superiority in all departments.

Victoria's sole representatives in the titular finals, Mona Miller and Bernice Oates, of the Garrison Club, dropped a hard two-set affair to Anna Kier and Miss Norie in the women's doubles, 15-9, 15-13. Birch played beautifully to relieve Leney of his crown. The newly-crowned champ won the first set, 15-8, dropped the second, 15-11, but steadied down to capture the third and final game by a 15-11 score.

MISS KIER WINS Taking the first and third sets quite easily, Miss Kier had little difficulty in retaining her championship. Miss Kier won the initial set, 11-5, lost the second, 11-3, and then coasted home in the final set by a 11-1 score.

Birch and Leney proved too strong for the Bazzett Brothers in the final of the men's doubles and walked off with the crown in straight sets, 15-10, 15-8. Birch and Miss Kier figured in another crown when they teamed together to win the mixed doubles against Leney and Miss Norie, 15-10, 15-10.

In the mixed handicap, Class 1, Muter and Miss Blythe (scratch) won from T. Bazzett and Miss M. Campbell (plus 1), 15-10, 15-11. The Class 2 mixed handicap went to Henlowe and Miss McEwan (minus 5), who won from Creighton and Miss Buckmaster (plus 2), 15-11, 15-7.

FRIDAY'S RESULTS

The results in Friday's matches follow:

Men's Singles

Dirom beat Price (Vancouver), 11-15, 18-17, 18-16. T. Bazzett beat Barker (Vancouver), walkover. Leney beat Muter, 15-5, 15-8. Semi-finals: Leney beat Dirom, 15-3, 15-8. Birch beat T. Bazzett, 15-4, 15-7.

Women's Singles

Miss Partington (Vancouver) beat Mrs. Macdonald (Victoria), walkover. Miss Oates (Victoria) beat Miss Brown. Miss U. Norie beat

Miss Blyth, 11-5, 7-11, 11-8. Mrs. Morley (Victoria) beat Miss Dawson-Thomas, 11-7, 4-11, 11-5. Mrs. Rice beat Miss Miller, Miss Partington beat Miss Oates, 11-5, 11-2. Miss Norie beat Miss Morley, 11-7, 11-8. Miss Kier beat Miss M. Campbell, 11-2, 11-0. Semi-finals: Miss Partington beat Mrs. Rice, 11-6, 11-4. Miss Kier beat Miss Norie, 11-6, 11-8.

Men's Doubles

Bazzett and Bazzett beat Brown and Walker, 15-10, 15-8. Price and Barker beat Henlowe and Hornfall, 15-5, 15-3. Appleby and Mutter beat Idens and Robinson, 15-10, 15-8. Semi-finals: Bazzett and Bazzett beat Price and Barker, 8-15, 15-8, 15-2. Leney and Birch beat Appleby and Mutter, 15-4, 15-12.

Women's Doubles

Miss Morley and Mrs. Macdonald beat Miss Carey and partner, 15-18, 15-2, 15-15. Miss Miller and Miss Oates beat Miss Moore and Miss Cope, 15-1, 15-8. Mrs. Rice and Miss Blyth beat Mrs. Sharp and Miss Campbell, 15-5, 15-3. Miss Kier and Miss Norie beat Miss Morley and Mrs. Macdonald, 15-5, 15-3.

Miss Miller and Miss Oates beat Miss Dawson-Thomas and Mrs. Dirom, 15-7, 15-6. Mrs. and Miss Partington beat Miss M. Norie and Miss Stewart, 15-3, 15-1. Semi-finals: Miss Kier and Miss Norie beat Mrs. Rice and Miss Blyth, 15-9, 15-3. Miss Miller and Miss Oates beat Mrs. and Miss Partington, 15-13, 15-8.

Mixed Doubles

Barker and Miss Partington beat Idens and Miss Carey, 15-2, 15-13. Appleby and Miss Miller beat Robinson and Miss Cope, 15-8, 15-0. A. Bazzett and Mrs. Rice beat Price and Miss Miller, 15-7, 15-8. Leney and Miss Norie beat Ansell and Mrs. Macdonald, 15-3, 15-4. Barker and Miss Partington beat Appleby and Miss Miller, 15-5, 15-5. Leney and Miss Norie beat Bazzett and Mrs. Rice, 15-1, 15-10. Rayment and Miss Oates beat Price and Mrs. Partington, 6-15, 15-7, 15-13. Birch and Miss Kier beat Rayment and Miss Oates, 15-7, 15-10.

Women's Handicap Doubles

Miss Burkholder and Mrs. Christmas, plus 4, beat the Misses Buckmaster, plus 4, 15-6, 15-4. Miss Sharp and Miss Campbell, minus 1, beat Miss Lowery and Miss Whaley, plus 5, 15-11, 15-10. Semi-finals: Miss Burkholder and Mrs. Christmas beat Miss Hunter and Miss Buckley, 15-6, 15-4. Mrs. Creighton and Mrs. Long beat Miss Sharp and Miss Campbell, 15-5, 15-5.

Men's Handicap Doubles

Semi-final: Henlowe and Hornfall, minus 2, beat Colonel Rice and Ansell, minus 4, 15-2, 15-3.

Mixed Handicap Doubles

(Class 1) Mr. and Mrs. Creighton, plus 6, beat A. S. Appleby and Miss Morley, scratch, 15-15, 15-11, 15-1. Smythe and Mrs. Purvey, plus 2, beat Howe and Mrs. Partington, minus 2, 15-7, 15-6. Rayment and Miss Oates, minus 6, beat A. M. Appleby and Miss Birch, plus 8, 15-11, 4-15, 15-10. T. Bazzett and Miss Campbell, plus 1, beat H. Leney and Miss M. Norie, plus 2, 15-9, 15-11. G. Prevost and Miss Dawson-Thomas, plus 4, beat N. Craig and Mrs. Macdonald, plus 3, 15-11, 15-11. Rayment and Miss Oates beat Mr. and Mrs. Dirom, 3-15, 15-13, 15-4. T. Bazzett and Miss Campbell beat Prevost and Miss Dawson-Thomas, 15-7, 15-8. Mutter and Miss Blyth, scratch, beat Dobell and Miss Jones, plus 8, 15-8, 15-11. Smythe and Mrs. Purvey beat Mr. and Mrs. Creighton, 15-13, 7-15, 15-5. Semi-finals: T. Bazzett and Miss Campbell beat Rayment and Miss Oates, 15-8, 15-2. Mutter and Miss Blyth beat Smythe and Mrs. Purvey, 8-15, 15-13, 15-14.

(Class 2)

Thorpe and Miss Burkholder, minus 1, beat E. Pfeil and Mrs. Sharpe, plus 5, 15-4, 15-11. A. M. Appleby and Mrs. Rayment, minus 1, Dobell and Mrs. Rayment, minus 1, 15-7, 15-8. Appleby and Miss Campbell beat Thorpe and Miss Burkholder, 15-4, 15-11. Henlowe and Miss McEwan beat Heppental and Mrs. Edmunds, 15-10, 13-15, 15-10. Semi-final: Henlowe and Miss McEwan beat Ansell and Mrs. Buckmaster, 15-10, 13-15, 15-0.

"Aren't these bank tellers bothered by drafts in such a big room?" "Mostly over drafts."



\$225

Special Value

\$650 GERHARD HEINTZMAN - \$225

This is the finest buy in a beautifully up-to-date mahogany piano we have ever offered. HURRY!

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"Aren't these bank tellers bothered by drafts in such a big room?" "Mostly over drafts."

EDDIE MORGAN TO QUIT BASEBALL

NEW ORLEANS, La., Jan. 24 (AP).—Eddie Morgan, crack first baseman of the Cleveland Indians, said today he would retire from baseball and enter his father's business in the manufacture of boxes.

Efforts are being made to grow South American linseed in Scotland.

In the Year 1670

Warre & Co., of Oporto, Portugal, started bottling

CONVICO PORT WINE

and they have been serving the world's Port connoisseurs ever since.

Have YOU tried Convico?

In bottles only Never sold in bulk. Ask for Convico.

This advertisement is not published or displayed by the Liquor Control Board or by the Government of British Columbia.

Stock Ale

A SATISFYING ale of the famous Bass type. Fully aged and matured... rich, nutritious, healthful.

Silver Spring Old Stock Ale should be kept in a moderate temperature and bottles should stand upright for at least 24 hours before using. Pour carefully.

Silver Spring Brewery, Ltd.
VICTORIA, B.C.

197 PRIZES..

for British Columbia Pipe Smokers!

Your letter may win part of this \$250.00

It's the easiest contest that has ever been run—no difficult conditions to fulfil—no high-priced articles to buy—

Simply purchase a package of cool, long-burning Turret pipe tobacco—smoke a few pipesful and then write a letter, telling your opinion of this new, popular-priced pipe tobacco.

The Best Letters Will Win These Prizes

1st PRIZE \$50.00
2nd PRIZE \$25.00
20 PRIZES of \$5.00
75 PRIZES of \$1.00
and 100 half-pound tins of Turret pipe tobacco

SIX SIMPLE CONTEST RULES

- The letter must be written on one side of the sheet only, and signed plainly with the writer's name and address.
- All letters become the property of the Imperial Tobacco Co. of Canada, Limited.
- All entries must be accompanied by a wrapper from a package of Turret pipe tobacco.
- The Imperial Tobacco Company of Canada, Limited, will not enter into any correspondence whatsoever regarding any entry in this contest.
- The decision of the judges will be final.
- The Contest closes February 28th, 1931.

[Employees of Imperial Tobacco Co. of Canada, Limited, excluded from this contest.]

Send all letters to — Turret Pipe Tobacco — P.O. Box 1314, Montreal

TURRET PIPE TOBACCO

15c. package contains 2 poker hands
20c. package contains 3 poker hands
1/4 pound tin contains 12 poker hands

Motors & Motoring

Design of Modern Car Is Undergoing A Definite Change

But Bridging of Gap Between 1930 and 1931 Has Brought More and Better Refinements and Improvements to General Ensemble Than Have Been Seen for Years

Expert Reviews the Advances Made

By E. Y. WATSON

Written Exclusively for The Colonist and the North American Newspaper Alliance.

DETROIT, Jan. 24.—With the New York show a thing of the past, the Detroit show at an end this week and the Chicago show now starting, the critics have had full opportunity to give the 1931 models the "once-over." Two thousand of the authorities on motor car design have been here during the last week attending the annual assembly of the Society of Automotive Engineers. Naturally their opinions have been many and varied. All of them concede, however, that the modern car is in process of change. Whether it will go "radical" or not is a matter of doubt.

But the fact remains that bridging the gap between 1930 and 1931 has brought more and better refinements and improvements to the general ensemble than have been seen for years.

A composite view points to the belief that while large advances have been made in engines and bodies, the chassis has undergone changes that will revise the public's idea of what constitutes a modern automobile. A few of them have been enumerated by John A. C. Warner, executive chief of the S. A. E. Before assuming the present post Mr. Warner was engaged in automotive research work for the Bureau of Standards and later with one of the larger motor car producers.

According to him, the frames of the 1931 cars have been strengthened by sturdier cross-member design, particularly at the front end, for which some cars have been

body, thus improving rear end appearance.

Headlights with oval windows lend a new touch. Hydraulic shock absorbers seem to have captured the field. A greater number of cars have the horn mounted below the left headlight. Tire covers now consist of a chrome-plated band surrounding the tire and a side ring finished in the same color as the car body.

Radiator grilles with chromium plating have become popular. The grille sometimes is built right into the shell. The V-shaped radiator has come back strongly, the present beautiful designs bearing little resemblance to their hard angular prototypes.

AIR-MINDEDNESS REFLECTED
In the hoods, greater use is being made of hood doors, or "ports," in place of Louvers. Concealed hood fasteners are on the increase. Fenders are long and sweeping. Front fenders now are shaped like "air foils," following the streamlining trend.

In body style, Mr. Warner calls attention to the manner in which our air-mindedness is reflected. The new designs show deep contours and the absence of projections and gadgets. One reason for this is higher car speeds, which demand streamlining and reduced air resistance.

Along the same line windshields are being given more "rake" and also better visibility. Windshields of V-shape also are appearing.

Elimination of the outside sun visor has been taken care of by inside, adjustable flaps.

Larger rear windows are used to help visibility. Several coupes have crank-operated rear windows that can be opened for ventilation.

The lower contours of the bodies are dropped gracefully to give a "coach sill" effect. The belt lines are higher. Some models are provided not only with arm rests in the rear, but also in the centre of the front cross seat. These are of the Golding type, and some cars have them fitted on the front doors.

OUTSTANDING DEVELOPMENT
Doors, body panels, floor boards, the rear seat "pan" and the inside of the cowl are now covered with a semi-plastic compound which deadens sound and also insulates heat. The compound is sprayed on and gives a heavy coating.

Running board edges conform to the contour of the fenders, are often chromium plated and are covered with rubber or linoleum. Trimings and inserts add to the striking effect.

Large hub caps and small wheels make cars look still lower than in the past. Hub caps have been growing in diameter each year.

In the 1931 power plants Mr. Warner finds the twelve and sixteen cylinder engines showing a greater degree of smoothness than the eight. Many makers are increasing the cylinder size for greater power output.

Compression ratios are being held at a conservative value to assure maximum smoothness, and to one as the top limit for ordinary fuels.

Free-wheeling Mr. Warner believes to be the outstanding transmission development that 1931 has brought, while synco-mesh, first shown one year ago, has now been adapted to a group of lower-priced cars.

Complete figures on the 1930 automobile death list are not available at this time, but estimates show that it will be a far longer list than that of 1929, and that it will include about 36,000 names. That vast army of men, women and children, resident in the United States and Canada, has been exterminated by automobile carelessness. Were you one of those responsible? Will you be in 1931?

The TRAFFIC COP
The fire department, police and ambulance apparatus always have the right of way. When you hear the bells or the sirens of fire, police or ambulance equipment, drive as near the curb as possible and stop!

The records to date show that about twenty-five people are killed in the United States and Canada every day by automobiles. Approximately fifty per cent of these were killed because of carelessness on the part of the motorist; the balance found death because of carelessness on the part of pedestrians. Which means that as pedestrian and as motorist, your chances of death are about even. Be careful when driving a car; be careful when you walk the streets.

SAFETY NUTT SAYS:
B is for blind.
And it's best to take care
To see you are safe
When you drive anywhere

The fire department, police and ambulance apparatus always have the right of way. When you hear the bells or the sirens of fire, police or ambulance equipment, drive as near the curb as possible and stop!

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CANADA CLOSE UP TO LEADERS

Dominion Comes Third in List of Countries Owning Motor Vehicles

According to a report on the Highway and Motor Vehicle in Canada, 1929, issued by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, Canada has more motor vehicles per capita than any other country except the United States and Hawaii, and only three countries, the United States, the United Kingdom and France, have a larger number of motor vehicles, irrespective of population. There

were 1,195,594 motor vehicles registered in Canada, which was an average of one motor vehicle to each 8.2 persons. Ontario, with 544,475 motor vehicles, had the greatest provincial density of 6.0 persons per motor vehicle. British Columbia was second with 6.2, and Alberta third with 6.5.

The total revenues collected by all provinces amounted to \$41,256,441, including \$22,511,473 from licences, permits, tax on motor buses and trucks, etc., and \$18,744,968 from gasoline taxes. In addition, the Federal Government collected \$25,727,416 in import duties and excise tax, exclusive of sales tax on motor vehicles, tires and motor vehicle parts.

The mileage of highways open to traffic was 390,060 miles, including 72,157 miles of surfaced road. Gravel roads with 63,433 miles constituted the greatest part of the surfaced mileage and water-bound macadam

was second in importance with 4,349 miles. Ontario, with 33,232 miles of surfaced road in the southern part, and 2,670 miles in the northern part, a total of 41,902 miles, had 58 per cent of the surfaced highway mileage in Canada. Quebec was second with 12,124 miles, and British Columbia third with 6,947 miles. During 1929 the total mileage of surfaced road constructed was 7,752 miles, which included mileage of lower types converted into higher types of road. The total expenditures by the provinces and rural municipalities amounted to \$55,171,160 for construction, and \$21,109,686 for maintenance.

My idea of a modern miracle is a man losing his head over a girl and then finding it held fast in a marriage knot.

Youngsters nowadays spend so damn much money courting the girls that they ain't got nothin' left to marry 'em on.

HEADLIGHTS FOR LIGHTHEADS

The stunt craze has gone too far in this country. Even automobiles are stunted.

Hebe—"What's that horse afraid of? Hasn't he ever seen an automobile?"
Shebe—"Yes, but he's never seen another horse."

Jason—"New car you got there, Mason?"
Mason—"No; just had it painted blue, Jason."

Jason—"But why blue, Mason?"
Mason—"To match the looks of pedestrians these days."

The street car hit the automobile squarely in the middle, knocked the engine into the back seat, busted four wheels and all the glass and threw it up across the street in front of the garage. And as the stewed driver got out, slightly dazed, he said: "Hic, car 'bout smashed, but thank heavens ain't got no hauling charge."

JAKE SAYS:
Many of these guys what had money to burn would like to get a job now carryin' out the ashes.

The tourist ran out of oil on the country road and he had to have it. To go on would have meant a burnt-out crankshaft. He applied at a farm house.

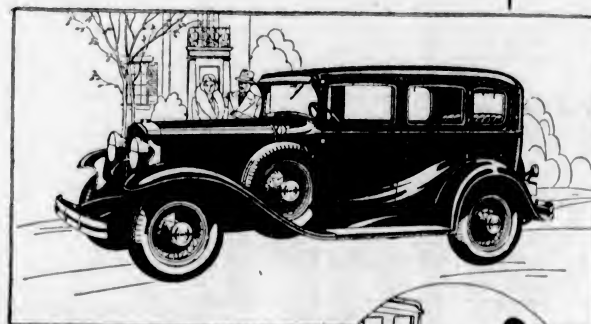
"Have you any oil about here? Any oil will do; castor oil if you have any."
"No, we ain't," said the kindly lady, "but we can fix you up with some Epsom salts."

Chevrolet Service

at

New Low Flat Rates

IN line with the policy of Chevrolet Dealers throughout Canada, we have adopted the General Motors FLAT RATE PLAN for the repair and servicing of Chevrolet cars and trucks.



Save on Repairs

THE adoption of the G.M. FLAT RATE plan, together with the exclusive Victoria franchise as an authorized Chevrolet Service Station, enables us to give you an unequalled service at rates which will save you money.

Only genuine Chevrolet parts are used and mechanics of long Chevrolet experience employed.

INQUIRE ABOUT OUR RATES
IT WILL PAY YOU

GENERAL MOTORS EXPERT IN CHARGE
OF CHEVROLET

WE also take pleasure in announcing the appointment of Mr. Bert McGee as service manager in charge of all repairs. Mr. McGee comes to us with the experience of over twelve years on Chevrolet and General Motors products in Canada and the United States.

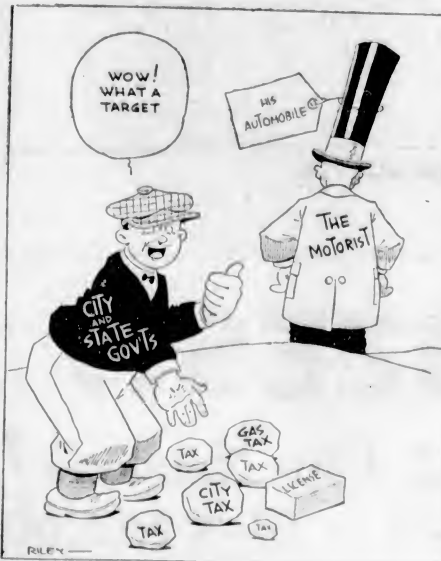
THE MOTOR HOUSE (Victoria) Limited

Corner Yates and Vancouver Streets

Phone E 3031

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It's Almost Always Thus



Lovejoy Hydraulic Shock Absorbers

How long is it since you have had your Shocks checked? We are equipped to service all Lovejoy Shock Absorber troubles.

Distributors for Vancouver Island

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Damaged Fenders, Bodies, Doors Repaired and Completely Reconditioned

Auto Radiators Repaired, Recored and Circulation Restored

BURGESS BROTHERS

Auto-Radiator, Body and Fender Specialists

1209 Quadra Street

Phone Empire 8231

Lessened Sway of Body Seen in New Lower Hung Cars

Increased Structural Strength and More Attractive Exteriors Result From Harmonious Blending of Chassis and Body Designs—Increased Weight Does Not Bring Reduction in Economy

Prices May Go Up on Spring Buying

By J. EDWARD SCHIPPER, S.A.E.

CONTINUING the dissertations on new cars first seen at the show this year, one cannot refrain from commenting on the originality of some of the makers who are in the higher price class and are consequently able to gratify the taste of the buyer for something distinctive and out of the ordinary. We have been talking about low cars for ten years but we never really knew what a low car was until the front drive came along and set an entirely new standard in this respect. Ever since the introduction of the front drive the makers of rear-drive cars have made a more determined effort than ever to bring down the height of their cars and they are succeeding today far better than would have been thought possible three years ago.

There are some design kinks that are now being used, however, that are just as important as the actual lowness of the car. These new methods result in an actual appearance of lowness which is just as effective, as far as the eye is concerned, as an actual reduction in height.

The car illustrated on this page is one of the latest eight and the body lines on this car are typical of what can be done to give the body appearance that is so dear to the heart of the younger generation of car buyers. By the use of an extension below the radiator, the actual depth of the radiator is made to seem much greater than it really is.

The frame of the radiator extends about this extension in the same way that it does about the core, giving the effect of bringing the radiator line down even with the front axle.

ARE FINE TO DRIVE

From the side view, the most striking difference is in the fender line. Instead of following the circular contour of the wheel, the front fender comes back to the running board with almost a straight slant. The running board is moulded down to increase its low effect and at the rear the fender, after it passes around the wheel goes back again on a straight slant to a point opposite the rear spring horn. This is contrary to the recent vogue of having the fenders hug the rear wheels all the way around, as far as possible. There is practically no reverse curve in either fender.

When you lift the rear seat in these modern bodies you will find no room for the storage of anything thicker than a few sheets of paper, because the body is brought right down on the frame, and because of the kick-up at the rear, due to the double drop frame construction, the rear part of the frame is particularly close to the seat, giving sufficient clearance over the rear axle for spring action. These low-hung cars are very fine to drive. Even after you are used to them a while, you wonder how it is possible to take curves at such high speed without much feeling of body sway. The heavy rigid frame construction must be given credit for some of this ac-

tion. Not only are the frame side rails deeper by far than those formerly employed, but the amount of cross-bracing that makers are using this year exceeds anything that was ever thought of before.

RATTLE DIMINISHED

The number of cross-members in the frame has grown from five to seven, eight or nine. The big X member shown here makes a real box construction of the frame, with all the stiffness that could possibly be desired. The result is that when a car that is constructed in this manner negotiates a piece of uneven road there is very little chassis distortion that has to be passed on to the body, with a corresponding absence of door rattle and window squeak.

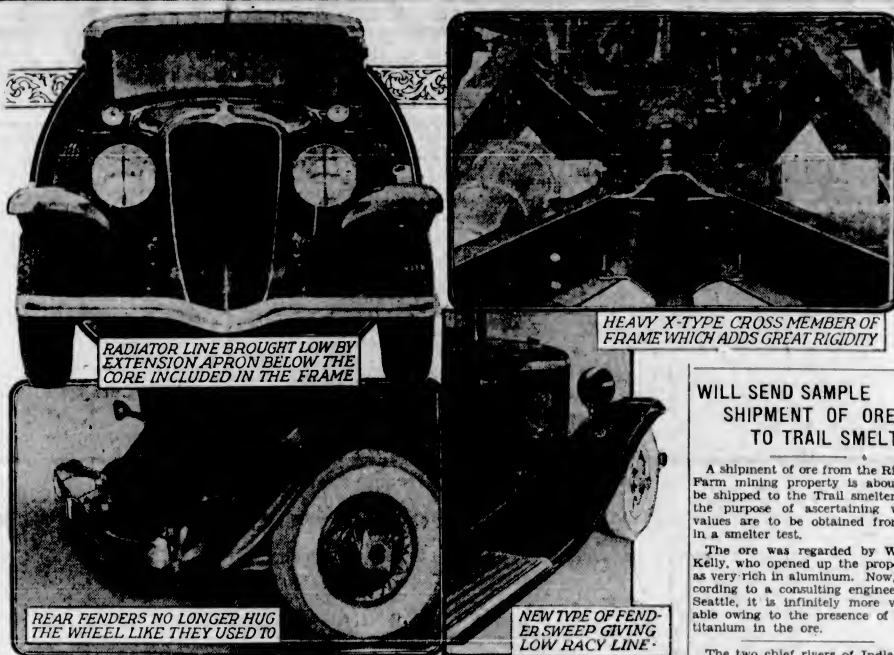
Car weights are up to some extent, but the increase in weight which is due to larger engines, longer wheelbases and stronger frames, is not resulting in any noticeable reduction in economy because of the better tires, better carburetor and manifold design and sturdier construction throughout, which results in reduced cost per mile and upkeep. Prices are now at such low levels that it is very likely there will be an upward trend when the Spring buying season starts. A very good reason for joining in that Buy Now movement, if you are contemplating a new car this year.

How about your headlights? They can be a source of danger. Constant vibration of your car throws them out of focus and gives them a wrong tilt. They should be examined occasionally and essential adjustments made at once. Incidentally, do you carry an extra bulb with you? A car with only one headlight is a tremendously dangerous vehicle.

Two old worthies met at a curling match. One had promised his better half he would be home in time for a special dinner. However, the game and the "extras" had been so enjoyable that they decided to dine together.

"Missed the 6:30—don't keep dinner," he wired to his wife. "Did you get my message—leaving?" he asked when he got home. "Yes," she said, "just like to hear how you sent a wire at 5 o'clock saying you had missed the 6:30?"

Radiator and Fender Contours Beautify



RADIATOR LINE BROUGHT LOW BY EXTENSION APRON BELOW THE CORE INCLUDED IN THE FRAME

HEAVY X-TYPE CROSS MEMBER OF FRAME WHICH ADDS GREAT RIGIDITY

REAR FENDERS NO LONGER HUG THE WHEEL LIKE THEY USED TO

NEW TYPE OF FENDER SWEEP GIVING LOW RACY LINE

Beauty Parlors Are Entered but Nothing Stolen

Gaining their entrance by means of breaking the glass in a rear window and then lifting the latch, burglars who broke into Freer's Hairdressing Parlors, Friday night, left the place in a state of chaos. A cash box, which contained nothing but papers, was forced open and its contents strewn all over the floor, while drawers were ransacked by the burglars, apparently in search of cash. A check-up yesterday morning revealed that nothing was missing.

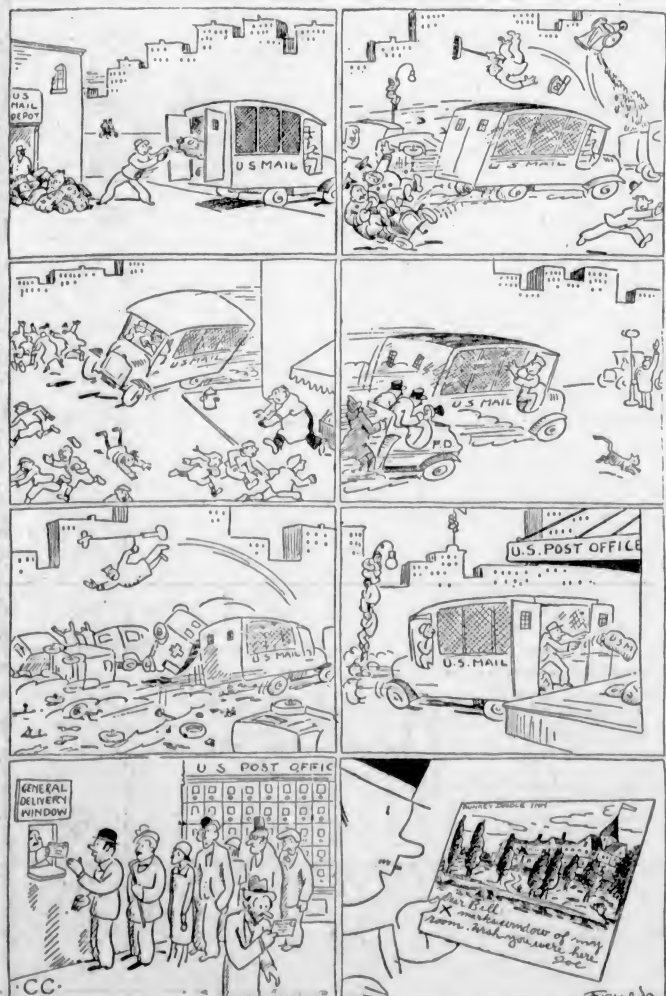
Stapledon & Carlier's and the pluggy-wiggy store at Michigan Street were both broken into, but nothing was stolen.

Protest Removal of Totem Poles From Province

A protest against the removal of totem poles from the province of British Columbia was registered by the meeting the British Columbia Historical Association held at the Archives, Parliament Buildings, on Friday evening.

Irate Guest—Are you the manager of this hotel?
Hotel Manager—Yes, sir.
Irate Guest—I have a very serious complaint.
Hotel Manager—Heavens, sir, don't come near me, it might be catching!

Pantomime Cartoon by Fruhe



"The Mail Must Go Through"

BERT MCGEE IS MADE MANAGER

Takes Charge of Mechanical Department of Motor House, Ltd., Chevrolet Dealers

With its appointment as authorized Chevrolet dealer for Victoria and district, the Motor House, Ltd., has made a complete reorganization of its repair and service department, in order to meet the demand of the popular car now handled.

It has been fortunate in securing the services of Bert McGee as manager of the mechanical department. Mr. McGee, in addition to more than twenty-five years' experience in the automobile field, has a specialized training in General Motors products extending more than thirteen years. Of British origin, he has



BERT MCGEE

WILL SEND SAMPLE SHIPMENT OF ORE TO TRAIL SMELTER

A shipment of ore from the Rithet Farm mining property is about to be shipped to the Trail smelter for the purpose of ascertaining what values are to be obtained from it in a smelter test.

The ore was regarded by W. J. Kelly, who opened up the property, as very rich in aluminum. Now, according to a consulting engineer in Seattle, it is infinitely more valuable owing to the presence of free titanium in the ore.

The two chief rivers of India are the Indus and the Brahmaputra.

Must Go

New 1930 AUBURN MODELS

1931 Models
BIG TRADE-IN VALUE ALLOWED ON YOUR PRESENT CAR

Confederation Motor Co., Ltd.
Phone E 9415 1015 Yates St.

They Get RESULTS Repeatedly

it's the same story over and over...

EVERY day the exchange of commodities; the transferring from buyer to seller; from landlord to tenant; from employer to employee; from lender to loser goes on in an endless chain of satisfactory quest and acquirement... all rapidly consummated through those whose alertness refers them to the CLASSIFIED COLUMNS OF THE COLONIST.

Colonist
WANT ADS
Get RESULTS

THOUSANDS of dollars' worth of merchandise, real estate, used cars, furniture and other commodities are daily exchanged through the Want Ads appearing in these columns... hundreds of desires expressed for employment, rooms to rent, lost articles regained and business opportunities are transacted through the agency of these Want Ads. Why not let your project be attended with the same success? The venture only involves a few cents... the cost of a classified insertion.

The Daily Colonist

WANT AD DEPARTMENT

8 A.M. to 10 P.M.

PHONE

E 4114

IN THE RADIO WORLD

Activities of Radio Enthusiasts in Canada, United States and Foreign Lands

Erratic Radio Reception Blamed on the Moonlight

Signals of Broadcasting Stations Sometimes Change 100 Per Cent in Intensity Under Lunar Glow, Says Professor

Under the light of the moon the signals of broadcasting stations sometimes change 100 per cent in intensity, according to Dr. Harlan T. Stetson, of Perkins Observatory, Ohio Wesleyan University, Delaware, Ohio.

"So large a difference cannot be attributed to any known atmospheric effect," said Dr. Stetson at the recent meeting of the American Association of Science. "It appears, therefore, that an induced electronic tide changes the level of the ionized ceiling or radio roof which turns the radio waves back to the receiving station. It is conjectured that the moon possesses a different electronic tide through an electronic tide in the earth's atmosphere, detectable in radio data. More careful analysis of the present radio data give distinct evidence of a direct correlation between the moon's hour-angle and the height of the ionized ceiling. It is found that a marked depression occurs in the intensity of reception with the rising of the moon quite independent of its phase. The best reception occurs when the moon is well below the horizon. As the moon rises an increase in the lunar altitude is accompanied by a decrease in the signal strength received. This correlation may be explained by assuming that the moon is a negatively charged body. It is believed that as the moon passes over the broadcasting region on the earth the negative charge of the moon causes a redistribution of charges in the earth's upper atmosphere and effectively raises the Kennelly-Heaviside layer, which turns back the radio waves bringing in the better reception noted in the broadcast zones."

SUNSPOTS CAUSE STATIC
Sunspots are blamed for magnetic disturbances that stir up static in the atmosphere. Dr. Stetson sees indications of another increase in the number of sunspots in the early months of this year. He followed marked and rapid fluctuations during the middle and latter part of the year, which will reach a lower eb in solar activity than it has reached since 1925. Since March, 1930, the Perkins Observatory has made daily records of the sunspots in their relation to radio.

"Analysis of the sunspot observations made in tuning in WBBM, Chicago, shows to a remarkable degree a close correlation between sunspot curve and the reception of discharges in the latter part of the year, following closely on the wake of the low eb in solar activity which occurred the first of July," said Dr. Stetson.

"This remarkable increase in radio reception of last summer is quite contrary to the popular notion that the sunspot curve is a remarkable way to the announcements previously made on the intimate relation of solar activity to radio reception, based on the earlier work of Pickard and Stetson in Boston and Cambridge. With the small rise in solar activity in this last fluctuation of sunspot curve, the intensity of reception in radio signal strength has been observed, confirming still further the theory previously outlined. The present outlook seems to follow a slightly inferior radio reception during the earlier part of 1931, with marked improvement during the latter half of the year.

EARTH EFFECT AS ECLIPSE
A total eclipse of the sun seems to produce almost the same effect on radio as moonlight. One of the best opportunities to observe this effect in New York was on the morning of January 24, 1925, when the moon moved across the face of Old Sol, causing street lamps to be lighted, chickens to go to roost, and the sun to shine at 9 o'clock in the morning. When the moon's shadow flashed across the face of the earth at a speed of nearly 1,000 miles an hour, causing Van Cortlandt Park to be in semi-darkness, data recorded on apparatus in the laboratory at that point by Dr. A. N. Goldsmith showed that the shadow of totality stopped fading on the 160-mile trip from Schenectady to this city.

Static disturbances were found to diminish remarkably on both sides of the sunlit hemisphere taken down during the eclipse with automatic recorders attached to super-heterodyne receivers resembled the "faded" chart of a very sick patient. He declared there is no doubt that the sun's light and energy pouring in upon the atmosphere of the earth greatly affects radio waves. He said that no theories were upset but that many new complications were presented by the recorded data. Similar effects were recorded at Cornell University. In addition to the fading of the 75-meter wave of WGY a marked "dawn effect" was noted in the WJAZ signal from New York.

Popular "Mike" Man of the NBC



JOHN S. YOUNG.

John S. Young, who has been the most popular microphone man in the history of the NBC, has been introduced many celebrities to the microphone, both in and out of the studios.

Together with a definite change of direction in the passing waves immediately following the totality period. Observers at Haverford College and the University of Pennsylvania, near Philadelphia, noted that the eclipse had a "marked effect" on broadcasts during the entire period of the semi-darkness, causing a change of direction of the waves and distinct fading.

CHANGES RECORDED
Changes in the magnetism of the earth were recorded at various points. While the Bell Laboratory engineers in New York noted peculiarities in radio transmission, observers at the United States Bureau of Standards at Washington noted nothing which could not have happened on "any other day." A special programme broadcast by the station of WJAZ, in the Chicago vicinity, reported receiving messages announcing increased reception during the period of total eclipse from observers in Nebraska, Kansas, Wisconsin, Illinois, Oklahoma, Iowa, Virginia, North Carolina and Ontario, Canada. Summing up the results of the tests the Chicago station, which operated on the 268-meter wave with 100 watts power, reported a decrease in signal strength within an eight to twenty-five-mile radius of the transmitter during the darkest period of the eclipse.

TO CONTINUE PROGRAMMES

Popular Features of the Air Will Be Heard Again in 1931

Some of the most popular programmes on the air, as well as some new features, are to be continued this year under contracts signed recently by the thirty-nine national advertisers, according to an announcement by the National Broadcasting Company. The list of thirty-nine contracts does not include other contracts signed a few weeks ago.

Among the popular programmes to be continued are: "Armstrong Quakers," sponsored by the Armstrong Radio Company; "Palmyra Hour," by Colgate-Palmolive-Peet Company; "Jolly Bill and Jane," by Quaker Oats Company; "General Motors Family Party," by General Motors Corporation; "World Adventures With Floyd Gibbons," by Libby-Owens-Ford Glass Company.

"Amos 'n' Andy," by the Pepsi-Cola Company; Phil Cook as the "Quaker-Aunt Jennie Man," by Quaker Oats Company; and the "Adventures of Sherlock Holmes," by G. Washington Coffee Refining Company. The Quaker Oats Company is also sponsoring a new feature, "Gene and Glenn, the Quaker Early Birds." Bobbie Jones' series of talks on golf, sponsored by the Lambert-Pharmaceutical Company, and the "Blackstone Plantation" programme, by Walt & Bond Company, are two other new features on NBC networks.

NEW PROGRAMMES
The other contracting institutions who will sponsor programmes are: American Radiator Company, Benjamin Moore Paint Company, Campa Corporation, Dorothy Gray, RCA-Victor Company, General Food Company, General Mills, Inc., H. J. Heinz Company, Household Finance Corporation, Iodine Chemical Company, Kellogg Company, Keystone Steel & Wire Company, Lever Brothers, Libby, McNeill & Libby, Ludson Company, McKesson & Robbins, Penick & Ford, E. I. Patch Company, Pacific Coast Gas Association, Parke-Davis Company, Proctor & Gamble Company, RCA-Victor Company, Salsbury Industries, Smith Brothers, Swift & Company, Thomas Cook & Son, Wildroot Company, Inc., and Virginia-Carolina Chemical Corporation.

NERVOUSNESS MARKS JONES' RADIO DEBUT

Noted Scribe Tells of Bobby's Actions Before the Microphone

WANTED COMPANY IN NBC STUDIO ROOM

By O. B. KELLER

The same thing afflicted Bobby Jones before his opening radio talk that afflicted him before he goes to the first tee in a national golfing championship—and the same thing that has pulled him through one spectacular victory after another, to the number of thirteen major championships, pulled him easily and smoothly and successfully through the first of his twenty-six weekly golf talks in the Listener programme.

To me, who have followed Bobby more than 120,000 miles, and attended him in twenty-seven major championships, there was a curious similarity in the world champion's attitude toward the mike and the vast radio gallery behind it, and the start of a major golfing competition with a title at stake.

"Gosh, I'm nervous," Bobby confessed as he went out to WBS's studio at the Biltmore Hotel, Atlanta, for the final rehearsal with Bill Munday, who was to do the announcing, and a representative of NBC who came down to supervise the opening presentation.

KEYED UP
I reminded Bobby that invariably he played better in an important match or round when he was extremely nervous before starting. It wasn't he was keyed up.

Bobby admitted this, but without elation. "I know what I'm going to do on the first tee," he said, "I'm going to go out there and sock a golf ball. I've done it a lot of times before, and I know I can do it. Now, if I've got to be nervous, I'll be nervous over the NBC network this evening that would be something else again!"

And he said something else, after his rehearsal—repeated once with a bit of change in the script to get the timing perfectly.

"You want to go over it again?" asked Lambert Kay, director of WBS.

"No use," said Bobby, and explained with a golfing simile that every duffer and every expert alike, "It's like taking a swing at a dandelion before you go to the first tee," he said. "You can hit the dandelion perfectly every time, because it doesn't mean anything. When the ball is there and a narrow fairway stretching out in front of you, you know it."

Every man who ever played golf does know.

Bobby asked how many people probably would be listening to the forty-four-station hook-up.

"Oh, about thirty millions," was the casual reply.

"Gosh!" remarked Mr. Jones once more, with a good deal of fervor, and asked if he might do his stuff in the smallest studio room, where the public in the big reception-room could not watch him.

He wanted Bill Munday to remain in the room with him, too.

"If I faint," he suggested, "Bill can just pick up the script and continue, 'As Mr. Jones was saying when he swooned, and so on.'"

WANTED BODYGUARD
He also wanted Chick Ridley, the big Atlanta hit who was his bodyguard in many a high-pressure tournament, in the studio with him; and as all the press associations had representatives there, the biggest studio and Bobby's bashfulness was protected by a big screen between his table and the packed reception-room with the plate glass wall next to the studio.

But the same ability to relax under tension that carried Bobby Jones to the top of the world in golf enabled him to relax and give his talk as naturally and as easily as if he were talking to a friend.

He had a fine radio voice and—radio voices are curious affairs; sometimes the best stage voices are the poorest radio voices, and often the ubiquitous "mike" translates a very ordinary speaking voice into a resonant thing of beauty. Bobby's voice comes out a mellow, smooth baritone, with the Southern accent now so popular in America—the English always have admired his speaking voice, too, and have told him so many times, to his invariable amazement.

CAN DO BETTER
The broadcast series will be simply little continued stories of Bobby's amazing career in golf, leading inevitably into the stirring drama of the last eight years in which he has won thirteen major championships, and progressing toward the great year of 1930, when he accomplished the miraculous feat known as the Grand Slam of Golf, by winning all four major championships in a single season.

The first talk was a pronounced success, and even Bobby felt encouraged.

"I think I can do better in the future," he said.

We give a few selections of howlers as follows: "The Roman civilization was about as good as ours, except for gunpowder. 'You must have eggs to make an omelette,' is one of Napoleon's most remarkable sayings. 'The midnight sun is usually called the moon.'"

Frenchman Makes Good

Station Joins the NBC Network



PIERRE BRUGNOL, M.C. (meaning Master of Ceremonies and not Maurice Chevalier, though there is a marked resemblance), presides at the microphone during the "Evening in Paris" hour on Monday nights over the CBS network. He succeeds, through music, song and chatter, in creating an illusion of that Mecca of all feminine imaginations, the Place Vendôme. His style is much like that of Chevalier and he is one of about fifty million Frenchmen who has made good in America.

STATION CFCF in Montreal, Province of Quebec, Canada, owned and operated by the Canadian Marconi Company, was added to the seventy-three stations associated with the National Broadcasting Company, recently.

The Canadian station will be available for service from both the NBC-WFAP and the NBC-WJZ networks. This makes the second Canadian unit to become associated with NBC, as CKWG, Toronto, has taken the network programmes for a year. CFCF operates on a wave length of 261.3 metres, 1,030 kilocycles, using a power of 1,500 watts.

12:30 p.m.—Midday Musicale.
1:00 p.m.—Marshall Robt. tenor; Betty Anderson, soprano.
1:15 p.m.—Duolet.
1:45 p.m.—Matinee in Miniature.
2:00 p.m.—Glenlivet.
2:30 p.m.—Jean Kauter, baritone.
2:45 p.m.—Thelma Lee, soprano, news.
3:00 p.m.—Jean Kauter, baritone.
3:15 p.m.—Concert Ensemble.
3:45 p.m.—Sports Review.
4:00 p.m.—Ballet Kere's Air Castles.
4:30 p.m.—Garden Talk.
4:45 p.m.—The Best Tunes.
5:15 p.m.—Marshall Robt. tenor; Betty Anderson, soprano.
5:30 p.m.—The Royal Loafers.
6:00 p.m.—Playlet.
7:00 p.m.—Royal's Post of the Oran.
8:00 p.m.—Dancing Feet.
8:30 p.m.—The Sabatini.
9:00 p.m.—Montville Flowers, lecture.
9:15 p.m.—Wrestling Match.
9:30 p.m.—Bits of Harmony.
10:00 p.m.—Oran's Concert, Ivan Dimars.
10:15 p.m.—Midnight Revue.
10:30 p.m.—NBC.
10:45 p.m.—NBC.
11:00 p.m.—NBC.
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11:45 p.m.—NBC.
12:00 noon—Prudence Penny Talk.
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CHESS COLUMN

"Good company's a chessboard."

By T. H. PIPER.

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BLACK—Nimzovich



WHITE—Colle

The play is the end of the second game.

WHITE	BLACK
21. N N 3	21. P x P
22. R P x P	22. R K R 1
23. R x P	23. R R 6
24. Q N 2	24. Q R R 1
25. N B 1	25. P N 4
26. P B 3	26. P R 8 ch
27. K N 2	27. N x N P
28. K x N	28. R x N
29. P R 4	29. P B 5 ch
30. P x P	30. R N 8 ch
31. K B 2	31. P Q 4
32. K K 2	32. R R 7 ch
33. K Q 3	33. R Q 6 ch
34. B Q 2	34. R x B mate

A sparkling game from the match between the new Swedish star and the Gambit King. Black won the match by 3½ to 2½.

WHITE	BLACK
1. P K 4	1. P K 3
2. P Q 4	2. P Q 4
3. N Q 2	3. N K B 3
4. P K 5	4. K N Q 2

The Weakening Agony of Piles (Haemorrhoids) Ended

Thousands Bless This Famous Herbal Ointment

Piles or hemorrhoids cause excruciating pain and often serious loss of blood. The famous Zam-Buk ointment is wonderfully soothing to the swollen veins and itching parts. Zam-Buk derives its healing and mildly astringent influence from herbal extracts of special value in this weakening and agonizing complaint. Zam-Buk has a wonderful record of success.

THE BEST OF PROOF
Mrs. R. L. Garber, of 2545 Ohio Avenue, Southgate, California, a nurse, writes as follows: "My husband suffered from Piles for years, but a year ago they reached so acute a stage and he could neither sleep nor attend his work. He had medical advice, tried all sorts of baths, hot packs, ointments and ointments which cost him hundreds of dollars without obtaining any relief. Finally a friend gave him a box of Zam-Buk; after application one day he obtained a good night's rest. He continued the treatment and

by the time he had finished a second box he was completely relieved of the agonizing ailment and able to resume his work."
Mrs. F. Barrett, Pioneer, Alberta, writes: "I have used Zam-Buk ever since I was a young girl and I have never known it fail. My husband, who has been troubled with itching piles for years, says the soothing relief Zam-Buk brought was wonderful."

The unparalleled success of Zam-Buk lies in its original and valuable formula. Zam-Buk is composed of certain herbal extracts of an extraordinarily healing, soothing and antiseptic nature. Zam-Buk soon stops all pain and itching. It gets at the root of such troubles as eczema, salt rheum, bad legs, ulcers, scald diseases, poisoned sores, etc., and is also a fine ever-ready first aid for injuries. Zam-Buk Ointment, 50c. box, Zam-Buk Medicinal Soap, 25c. each.

Cheerful, Glowing Color for Kitchen and Bath

Low Cost Chromite Tile-Finish Is Permanent, Flint-Hard and Easy to Keep Clean

TAKE drabness out of your kitchen and bathroom with the warm cheerful colors of Chromite. This new tile-finish wall covering has the advantages of tile, yet the cost is much lower. There is a choice of harmonious shades with distinctive border designs to suit your individual taste.

The surface of Chromite is smooth, easy to keep clean and will not chip, scale, crack or discolor. It may be applied readily over either old or new walls and is easy to fit around difficult corners and contours. This new wall finish is made with a non-corrosive metal base upon which is baked to the hardness of flint, the beautiful permanent finish.

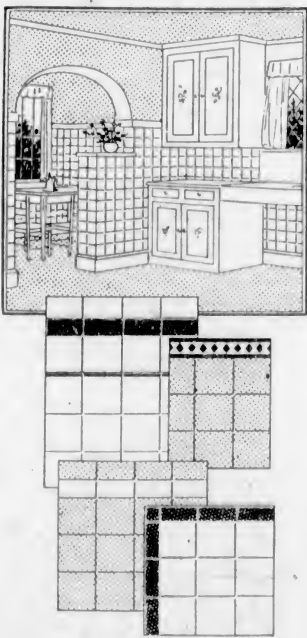
We have samples of Chromite in various designs and colors which we will be pleased to show you. The cost of redecorating is low. This new wall finish is widely used in stores, apartments, hotels and other buildings.

There are four beautiful colors—orchid, green, blue and canary-yellow and also black and white, with a variety of distinctive border designs.

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A Former Minister in Washington



INTERESTING photograph showing Dr. Ricardo J. Alfaro and Mrs. Alfaro on a liner when they sailed from New York for Panama, where Dr. Alfaro has been made president following the overthrow of the government of Florencio Arosemena. Dr. Alfaro was formerly Panamanian Minister at Washington, D.C.

CHESS NEWS AND NOTES

Canada—Sir George Thomas gave a simultaneous display in Winnipeg at thirty boards. He won 19, drew 5, and lost 6.

England—Hastings Christmas Tourney—in consequence of Dr. Ewe topping Capablanca, a match of ten games has been arranged for July. The Cuban expects to give a display in New York in February. The outstanding feature of the tourney was, says The New York Evening Post, the great victory of Sultan Khan over the former world champion, Miss Menchik, woman world title holder, had the distinction of defeating the Hastings victor, Dr. Ewe, in the only game he lost. He won 6 and drew 2.

The British champion, Sultan Khan, gave a display at the Imperial C.C. In three hours he beat twenty opponents. Colonel Sir Umar Hayat Khan, who introduced the champion to British contests, has been appointed A.D.C. to His Majesty the King. The colonel is also a strong player.

Snooko Borowsky played 436 games during his tour of twenty-three English and Scotch cities. He won 384, lost 21, and drew 31. Lectures in Burnley, Coventry, Birmingham and Bristol concluded a strenuous tour. Snooko won a commission and the Cross of St. George in the war for bravery in the field, and is a volcano of chess lore, all molten within.

Correspondence Match—The score in the British vs. Dutch contest is 7 to 4 in favor of the former, with 2 games outstanding. Problems—The thirty-fourth

Solving Tourney of The London Observer offers forty prizes of ten shillings each. In the twenty-sixth half-yearly tourney of Brisbane Courier, the first prize was won by Fleck and Dulac, of Hungary, the second by E. Stephenson, and the third by Gordon Leigh, both of Queensland.

Scotland—Dr. R. E. Macdonald, of Inverness, has won the British Chess Federation Correspondence Championship for 1930, with the fine score of 5 wins out of 5, with 1 game to finish. The British Chess Magazine says this performance, considering the strength of the opposition, is one on which he is much to be congratulated.

The Edinburgh vs. Glasgow League match of thirty-three boards was won by the latter with the score of 22 to 11. On the top boards, W. Gibson beat G. Page; J. McKee lost to R. Sergeant; J. Walsworth drew with Miss Gilchrist. This gives Glasgow the odd point in the last five competitions.

Australia—The Championship Tourney began on Boxing Day in Melbourne. The number of competitors is limited to fourteen, and the prizes fixed provisionally at £40, £20, £10, and £5.

New Zealand—The fortieth championship began on Boxing Day at the famous "thermal" township of Rotorua. The local chess club was formed only eighteen months ago, but has already thirty-six members.

United States—The race in the finals of the championship of the Marshall C.C. has become closer. The standings are: Arthur Dake, Poland, Grossman and Tholfsen, 2½-1½; Bernstein, 2-2; Beniz, 0-4. The weekly rapid transit ended in a tie for first between Dake and Simonson, 5½-1½ each; Hago took third prize with 4-2.

Editors on Chess—It is a great tribute to chess to observe how frequently the leading newspapers

DIAMONDS NOT IN BIG DEMAND

South Africa Curtails Output of Precious Stones to Stabilize Market

The stock crash, which struck Canada and the United States with such dire results, has had its indirect effect upon business even in South Africa. This is the opinion expressed by J. D. J. Brunt, who, with his wife and daughter, are guests at the Strathcona Hotel. Mr. Brunt says that the speculation in stocks was not so marked in South Africa, but with the crash in the United States, has come a loss of market for the diamond production of his country.

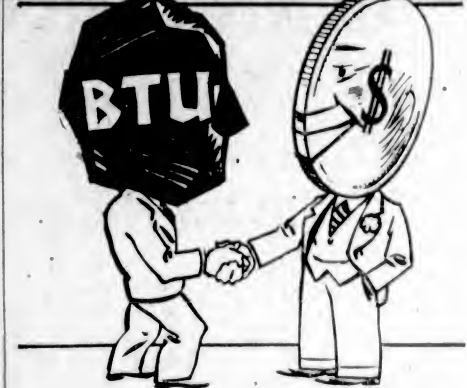
He points out that in South Africa, with the falling off in the demand for the precious stones, there has been a policy adopted of curtailing the production. This is made necessary in order to prevent the heavy decline in values which would necessarily follow.

Mr. Brunt belongs to a family that has been established in South Africa since 1866. He has been himself identified with farming on a large scale there, and is therefore interested in the situation which exists here with respect to the wheat production. In this connection he is of the opinion that Russia is destined to play an important part in the world's wheat supply. That country, in this line as in others, is in a position, he thinks, to supply at prices ruinous to producers like those in Canada.

SUGGESTS ORIENTAL MARKET
He believes that Canada's most likely opening may be in the Orient if conditions can be made such that trade may flow that way. As it is today he thinks that wheat has been displaced as a world food by many substitutes which have been introduced since the war, and which are conveniently transported in time.

Mr. and Mrs. Brunt and Miss Brunt are leisurely touring the American Continent. He made a rather prolonged stay in Southern California, and, having written for the stage to some extent, was deeply interested in Hollywood. He essayed to enter the "movie" field, having his scenario accepted by one of the producers there. The play is based on

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A HOME PRODUCT - BETTER AND CHEAPER

EVERY dollar spent in the mining, preparation, grading and shipment of Island Coal goes into the pockets of the people of British Columbia and no other form of merchandise is more all-British Columbian than this.

True, coals other than Island Coals are imported and sold in Vancouver . . . but they are mostly of the lignite variety. The average heat rating of lignite, according to Government Reports, is 9,840 B.T.U.'s or less. The mean average of Nanaimo-Wellington and Comox Coal, according to the same reports, is 13,000 B.T.U.'s . . . approximately one-third greater in heat value than their nearest competitor.

Another very important thing to remember is that lignite costs \$12.00 a ton, whereas the local product, one of the best bituminous coals in the world, costs only \$11.50.

For imported lignite you have to pay 4.3% more for a fuel that produces 30% less heat than the home product. In other words, you have to buy 3 tons of lignite to get the same amount of heat as you can get from 2 tons of Island Coal.

. . . Be economical. Be patriotic. Buy Island Coal.

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A FREE SERVICE
Call your dealer or get in touch with the Canadian Collieries direct and we will send a Combustion Engineer to your home. He will show you how to operate your furnace with less attention . . . less work . . . less fuel.

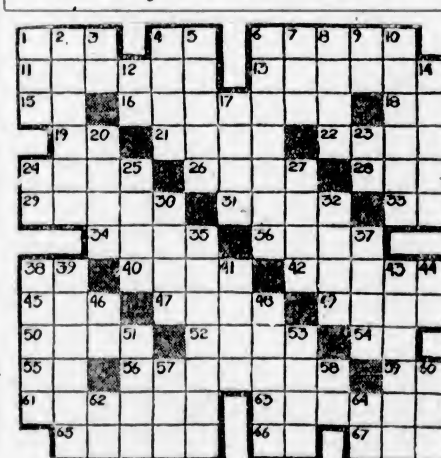
Tune in on the Saturday Night "Heat Wave" Station CJOR, Every Saturday at 9 P.M.

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THE GREATEST HEAT FOR THE FEWEST DOLLARS

The Daily Cross-Word Puzzle



- ACROSS**
- Part of play.
 - A negative.
 - Pundamental.
 - Rain.
 - Lacking tone.
 - Italian river.
 - Lived.
 - Compass point.
 - Thir.
 - Movable shelter.
 - Sodium carbonate.
 - Russian peasant.
 - To quiet.
 - Pool-like part.
 - Cast metal mass.
 - To flog.
 - Prefix, again.
 - Round time.
 - Speck.
 - Army corps (abbr.).
 - To box.
 - Truth.
 - Young bear.
 - Winter vehicle.
 - To entice.
 - Tour.
 - Shakespearean king.
 - Sun god.
 - Belonging to.
 - Selected.
 - To leave.
 - To save.
 - Dull.
 - Arises.
 - Old pronoun.
 - High card.
- DOWN**
- Burnt-out coal.
 - Pronoun.
 - To stop.
 - To rebuff.
 - Wild rev.
 - Opus (abbr.).
 - Symbol for silicon.
 - Enemies.
 - Drinks with tongue.
 - Hits lightly.
 - Instrument.
 - Revives.
 - Performer.
 - Bell signalling lights out.
 - To shorten sail.
 - Involving calamity.
 - Pronoun.
 - Prefix, double.
 - A flower.
 - A measure.
 - Group of nerves.
 - Owing.
 - To act.
 - A poem.
 - Symbol for samarium.
 - Musical note.

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HEAR SEA POE
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LASSERS AURARY
ART AISLY GAY
PAY TRESS ERZ

ANSWER TO YESTERDAY'S PUZZLE



Your Office Stationery Is an Important Item in Your Business

Printing is our business. Let us help you get the best results in this department at no extra cost. We have a complete printing plant and can attend to your every requirement.

THE COLONIST

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Gold Mining Stocks Make Further Advances in Day; Most Oil Issues Inactive

VANCOUVER, Jan. 24 (CP)—In light trading stocks made further progress toward higher levels during the short session on the Vancouver stock market Saturday. The gold group again led the forward movement, and the upward in the division was reflected in the Turner Valley oils, all of which recorded moderate price advances.

Pioneer Gold was prominent in the constructive trend and closed with a net increase of 15 cents at 56. Reno Gold closed 1 cent above Friday's quotation. Premier eased 1 cent to 70 cents, while Big Missouri, ended the day unchanged at 46 cents.

With the exception of fair activity in Merland, the oil issues were dull. Merland softened slightly

FLOWERS, BULBS SELL AT MARKET

Large Crowd Attends Throughout Yesterday Morning—Plants Also in Demand

With a large crowd in attendance, market flower growers found a big demand for all kinds of flowers, plants and bulbs throughout yesterday morning at the city market. Chrysanthemums were among the biggest sellers, also different kinds of bulbs.

Fish sales were large, particularly fresh fish, of which there was not a very big supply owing to rough weather in Coast waters. Two or three of the fruit stalls now have regular market day specials on apples, selling at \$1 per box. These are excellent fruit and may be had for either cooking or eating purposes.

Yesterday's prices follow:

Eggs—B.C. pullet extras, 20c per doz.; B.C. pullets, 18c per doz.; B.C. extras, 25c per doz.

Poultry—Light fowl, 75c per lb.; heavy fowl, 55c per lb.; chicken, 40c per lb.; turkey, 58c per lb.

Meat—Veal, leg 30c per lb.; loin 35c per lb.; shoulder 20c and 25c per lb.; mutton, leg 35c per lb.; loin 30c per lb.; shoulder, 20c per lb.; pork, leg 25c per lb.; loin 25c per lb.; shoulder 18c and 20c per lb.

Fish—Pilot cod, 20c per lb.; bloater, 2 lbs. for 25c; kippers, 15c per lb.; smoked ling cod, 2 lbs. for 35c; skate, 2 lbs. for 25c; fillet of whiting, 20c per lb.

Vegetables—Parsnips, 3 lbs. for 20c; turnips, 5c per lb.; carrots, 5c per bunch; cauliflower, 10c each; celery, 2 bunches for 15c; potatoes, 10 lbs. for 25c; radishes, 5c per bunch; parsley, 5c per bunch; mint, 5c per bunch; watercress, 5c per bunch; Swiss chard, 10c per bunch; artichokes, 2 lbs. for 15c.

Candy—Nut toffee, 25c per lb.; Victoria fudge, 30c per lb.; chocolate-coated marzipan, 30c per lb.

Flowers and Bulbs—Chrysanthemums, \$3 per doz.; lavender, 15c per cup; daffodils, 75c per doz. and 5c per bunch. Bulbs of all kinds.

METAL MARKET

NEW YORK, Jan. 24 (AP)—Metals nominally unchanged.

Bus and street car fares in Italy are being reduced.

Travels in Canada in Interests of Trade



LORD TRENCHARD, former marshal of the Royal Air Force and for fifteen years moving spirit behind this great service, who is visiting Canada as a self-constituted ambassador of trade. After thirty years of distinguished air career Lord Trenchard resigned as chief air marshal last December and now bends his efforts as an air expert of highest merit into the synchronizing of the propellers of war into emblems of empire trade. The photograph above shows Lord and Lady Trenchard as they arrived in New York recently aboard the Mauritania.

Logging Camps Resuming Work in Comox Area

COURTENAY, Jan. 24.—All the camps of the Comox Logging & Railway Company will start work on February 1, it is announced, and there will be full crews. This will be very welcome news to the district, some men have already reported for work.

At Campbell River fallers and buckers have been back some time and hauling of logs has commenced. The Campbell River Timber Company has added to its force, and Blodet, Stewart & Welsh have full crews at work.

FOREIGN BONDS (LONDON & BRISTOL)

Belgian 5's 1950	100	103 1/2
Belgian 5's 1955	100	103 1/2
Belgian 5's 1960	100	103 1/2
Belgian 5's 1965	100	103 1/2
Belgian 5's 1970	100	103 1/2
Belgian 5's 1975	100	103 1/2
Belgian 5's 1980	100	103 1/2
Belgian 5's 1985	100	103 1/2
Belgian 5's 1990	100	103 1/2
Belgian 5's 1995	100	103 1/2
Belgian 5's 2000	100	103 1/2
Belgian 5's 2005	100	103 1/2
Belgian 5's 2010	100	103 1/2
Belgian 5's 2015	100	103 1/2
Belgian 5's 2020	100	103 1/2
Belgian 5's 2025	100	103 1/2
Belgian 5's 2030	100	103 1/2
Belgian 5's 2035	100	103 1/2
Belgian 5's 2040	100	103 1/2
Belgian 5's 2045	100	103 1/2
Belgian 5's 2050	100	103 1/2
Belgian 5's 2055	100	103 1/2
Belgian 5's 2060	100	103 1/2
Belgian 5's 2065	100	103 1/2
Belgian 5's 2070	100	103 1/2
Belgian 5's 2075	100	103 1/2
Belgian 5's 2080	100	103 1/2
Belgian 5's 2085	100	103 1/2
Belgian 5's 2090	100	103 1/2
Belgian 5's 2095	100	103 1/2
Belgian 5's 2100	100	103 1/2
Belgian 5's 2105	100	103 1/2
Belgian 5's 2110	100	103 1/2
Belgian 5's 2115	100	103 1/2
Belgian 5's 2120	100	103 1/2
Belgian 5's 2125	100	103 1/2
Belgian 5's 2130	100	103 1/2
Belgian 5's 2135	100	103 1/2
Belgian 5's 2140	100	103 1/2
Belgian 5's 2145	100	103 1/2
Belgian 5's 2150	100	103 1/2
Belgian 5's 2155	100	103 1/2
Belgian 5's 2160	100	103 1/2
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Belgian 5's 2170	100	103 1/2
Belgian 5's 2175	100	103 1/2
Belgian 5's 2180	100	103 1/2
Belgian 5's 2185	100	103 1/2
Belgian 5's 2190	100	103 1/2
Belgian 5's 2195	100	103 1/2
Belgian 5's 2200	100	103 1/2
Belgian 5's 2205	100	103 1/2
Belgian 5's 2210	100	103 1/2
Belgian 5's 2215	100	103 1/2
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Belgian 5's 2235	100	103 1/2
Belgian 5's 2240	100	103 1/2
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Belgian 5's 2250	100	103 1/2
Belgian 5's 2255	100	103 1/2
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Belgian 5's 2275	100	103 1/2
Belgian 5's 2280	100	103 1/2
Belgian 5's 2285	100	103 1/2
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Belgian 5's 2295	100	103 1/2
Belgian 5's 2300	100	103 1/2
Belgian 5's 2305	100	103 1/2
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Belgian 5's 2365	100	103 1/2
Belgian 5's 2370	100	103 1/2
Belgian 5's 2375	100	103 1/2
Belgian 5's 2380	100	103 1/2
Belgian 5's 2385	100	103 1/2
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Belgian 5's 2500	100	103 1/2
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Belgian 5's 2605	100	103 1/2
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Belgian 5's 2620	100	103 1/2
Belgian 5's 2625	100	103 1/2
Belgian 5's 2630	100	103 1/2
Belgian 5's 2635	100	103 1/2
Belgian 5's 2640	100	103 1/2
Belgian 5's 2645	100	103 1/2
Belgian 5's 2650	100	103 1/2
Belgian 5's 2655	100	103 1/2
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Belgian 5's 2995	100	103 1/2
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Belgian 5's 3340	100	103 1/2
Belgian 5's 3345	100	103 1/2
Belgian 5's 3350	100	103 1/2
Belgian 5's 3355	100	103 1/2
Belgian 5's 3360	100	103 1/2
Belgian 5's 3365	100	103 1/2
Belgian 5's 3370	100	103 1/2
Belgian 5's 3375	100	103 1/2
Belgian 5's 3380	100	103 1/2
Belgian 5's 3385	100	103 1/2
Belgian 5's 3390	100	103 1/2
Belgian 5's 3395	100	103 1/2
Belgian 5's 3400	100	103 1/2
Belgian 5's 3405	100	103 1/2
Belgian 5's 3410	100	103 1/2
Belgian 5's 3415	100	103 1/2
Belgian 5's 3420	100	103 1/2
Belgian 5's 3425	100	103 1/2
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Belgian 5's 3435	100	103 1/2
Belgian 5's 3440	100	103 1/2
Belgian 5's 3445	100	103 1/2
Belgian 5's 3450	100	103 1/2
Belgian 5's 3455	100	103 1/2
Belgian 5's 3460	100	103 1/2
Belgian 5's 3465	100	103 1/2
Belgian 5's 3470	100	103 1/2
Belgian 5's 3475	100	103 1/2
Belgian 5's 3480	100	103 1/2
Belgian 5's 3485	100	103 1/2
Belgian 5's 3490	100	103 1/2
Belgian 5's 3495	100	103 1/2
Belgian 5's 3500	100	103 1/2
Belgian 5's 3505	100	103 1/2
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Belgian 5's 3515	100	103 1/2
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Belgian 5's 3525	100	103 1/2
Belgian 5's 3530	100	103 1/2
Belgian 5's 3535		

Important Notices, Business and Professional Directory, Warrants, Etc.

The Daily Colonist

RATES FOR CLASSIFIED OR WANT ADVERTISEMENTS

One line and one-half inch a word each insertion. Minimum of ten words; each word to be counted as one word. Classified ads for the first insertion at the rate of 10 cents per line. Subsequent insertions at the rate of 5 cents per line. Classified ads for the first insertion at the rate of 10 cents per line. Subsequent insertions at the rate of 5 cents per line. Classified ads for the first insertion at the rate of 10 cents per line. Subsequent insertions at the rate of 5 cents per line.

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FUNERAL DIRECTORS

HAYWARD'S B.C. FUNERAL CO. LTD.

234 Broadway, Victoria, B.C.
Phone 3814, G. 1000
Garden 1000, E. 1000

SANDS FUNERAL CO.

Office: 411 Chapel 101, Queen Street
Phone 1000, E. 1000

THOMSON & FETTERLY'S FUNERAL HOME

1000 Queen Street
Phone 1000, E. 1000

McCALL BROTHERS

"The Funeral Home"
Johnston and Vancouver Streets
Phone 1000, E. 1000

Private Family Rooms, Large, restful

Funeral Home, Cor. Victoria and Broad Street
Phone 1000, E. 1000

CHURCH NOTICES

ANGELICAN

St. Barnabas Church, corner Cook and
Caledonia, No. 1, 1st. Holy Communion,
10:30 a.m. Every Sunday, 10:30 a.m.
Rev. N. E. Smith, Rector.

ROMAN CATHOLIC

St. Mary's Church, corner Cook and
Caledonia, No. 1, 1st. Holy Communion,
10:30 a.m. Every Sunday, 10:30 a.m.
Rev. N. E. Smith, Rector.

UNITARIAN

St. Mary's Church, corner Cook and
Caledonia, No. 1, 1st. Holy Communion,
10:30 a.m. Every Sunday, 10:30 a.m.
Rev. N. E. Smith, Rector.

UNITARIAN

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UNITARIAN

St. Mary's Church, corner Cook and
Caledonia, No. 1, 1st. Holy Communion,
10:30 a.m. Every Sunday, 10:30 a.m.
Rev. N. E. Smith, Rector.

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10:30 a.m. Every Sunday, 10:30 a.m.
Rev. N. E. Smith, Rector.

14 WANTED-FEMALE HELP

(Continued)

Every subject including permanent
wages. We prepare for British Columbia
Board of Examinations, 114 Woodward
Bldg.

WANTED-COOK-GENERAL

Experienced cook. Good wages paid to
the right person. Family of two. Box 7334,
Colony.

WOMAN WANTED TO COOK MIDDAY

and evening meals for one man. Good
wages. Box 7334, Colony.

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Double Service in

Want Ads

You can telephone your
answers as well as write
advertisements to The Colonist.
Readers are often interested in
Want Advertisements that do
not carry the name of the advertiser,
but a Colonist box number. For the
accommodation of those readers
who find it inconvenient to write
an answer, and to serve the
advertiser better, we will take
replies to Box Numbers over the
telephone.

The Colonist service is available
from 8 a.m. to 10 p.m., excepting
Sundays. Phone Empire 4114.

16 AGENTS WANTED

FREE DIRECTIONS SHARPENING
Blades with package superior blades.
Address: 112 Thompson Bldg.,
Seattle, Wash.

HYDE ART STUDIO

Portrait man, professional. Deal
directly with artist. Your portrait
portraits. Alternative work prices, service.
Address: 112 Thompson Bldg.,
Seattle, Wash.

17 SITUATIONS WANTED

MALE

1. OREGON, HOME WINDOW
cleaned, 6 cents each, outside. Hand
work. Phone 1000, E. 1000.

A Map for Busy Readers—House and Business Property for Sale and Exchange

13 HOUSES TO RENT (Continued)

VIEW OF BEAUTIFUL NEW FURNISHED house in Oak Bay, on the water, with view of the city, and the mountains. Equipment includes electric and automatic hot water furnace, refrigerator, and all modern conveniences. Call for particulars. Phone 4415.

1000 NORTH PARK STREET—3 CLEAN HOUSES TO RENT. Call for particulars. Phone 4415.

947 MEARS ST., 3 ROOMS, 2 BATHS, 12-15. Call for particulars. Phone 4415.

119 Douglas St., 3 rooms, 2 baths, 12-15. Call for particulars. Phone 4415.

119 Douglas St., 3 rooms, 2 baths, 12-15. Call for particulars. Phone 4415.

119 Douglas St., 3 rooms, 2 baths, 12-15. Call for particulars. Phone 4415.

FEDERATION & SON Phone 4415

VICTORIA CITY, 400 Courtenay, 3 rooms, 2 baths, 12-15. Call for particulars. Phone 4415.

119 Douglas St., 3 rooms, 2 baths, 12-15. Call for particulars. Phone 4415.

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17 WANTED TO RENT—HOUSES (Continued)

WANTED—SMALL FURNISHED HOUSE, preferably with garage. Rent must be reasonable. Box 1234, Colonist.

WANTED TO RENT—TWO, THREE OR FOUR ROOM HOUSE, with option to buy. Box 1234, Colonist.

WANTED—A HOUSE TO RENT. APPLY Box 1234, Colonist.

WANTED—A WAITING LIST OF TENANTS for unfurnished houses in all parts of the city. List with us for immediate results. Box 1234, Colonist.

634 POLYMER AND LIVINGSTOCK

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634 POLYMER AND LIVINGSTOCK

65 AUTOMOBILES (Continued)

DODGE BROTHERS DEALERS

WE look upon every used car purchase as a prospective owner of a new car. Naturally we take particular pains to see that the car is well equipped with his investment.

1927 HUPMOBILE \$750

1927 CHEVROLET \$395

1927 COACH \$425

1928 (LATE) CHEVROLET \$550

1928 DODGE BROTHERS \$675

1927 FORD \$135

1927 TOURING \$175

1928 DODGE BROTHERS \$150

Open Evening

A. E. HUMPHRIES MOTOR CO. LTD.

Phone 4415

BUY YOUR CAR WHERE YOU KNOW

1928 BUCICK TOURING. A very popular model special, in A1 condition, good motor, new tires, new paint, new upholstery, new radio, new lights, new everything. \$350.

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To Out-of-Town Subscribers

Out-of-town subscribers who wish to answer advertisements in which only the telephone number of the advertiser is given may mail their replies to The Colonist, and The Colonist will communicate such replies to the advertiser.

65 AUTOMOBILES (Continued)

NEW CARLOAD OF OLDSMOBILES on the way. To make room we offer several new, very modern, Oldsmobiles, never used, at reduced prices. If you have a car to trade, see us now. We will allow you a good price if traded in. If you want a good deal, see our Master Motors Motor Co. Ltd.

1928 CHEVROLET SIX COACH \$500

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1928 CHEVROLET SIX COACH \$500

71 BUSINESS DIRECTORY (Continued)

EMBROIDERED STATIONERY

PRIVATE STATIONERY, EMBROIDERED in any design or color. The Colonist Commercial Printing Dept. Order 324.

FURNITURE MOVING

ABOUT FURNITURE MOVING, PACKING, unloading or storage, see LAMB Storage Co. Ltd., forwarders and distributors. Call rates on freight to Eastern Canada. Office Phone Empire 922.

FLOOR SURFACING

V.I. HARDWOOD FLOOR CO. 788 Fort Street. Phone 4415.

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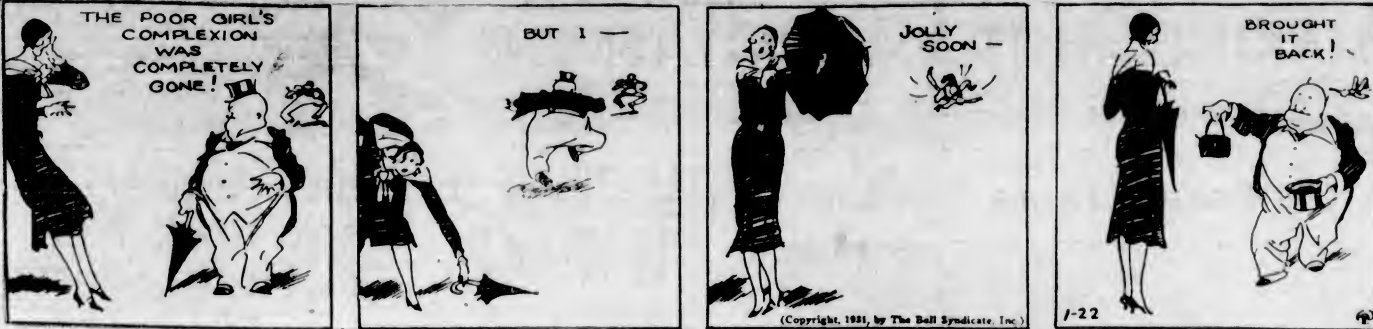
V.I. HARDWOOD FLOOR CO. 788 Fort Street. Phone 4415.

V.I. HARDWOOD FLOOR CO. 788 Fort Street

POP

Complexions Restored While You Wait

By J. Millar Watt



THAT CERTAIN PARTY

Aunt Phoebe Wakes Up, All Right!

By Jack Wilhelm



POLLY AND HER PALS

The Feeling's Mutual

By Cliff Sterrett



TILLIE THE TOILER

Merely Jaw Action

By Westover



S'MATTER POP

All Out of Breath

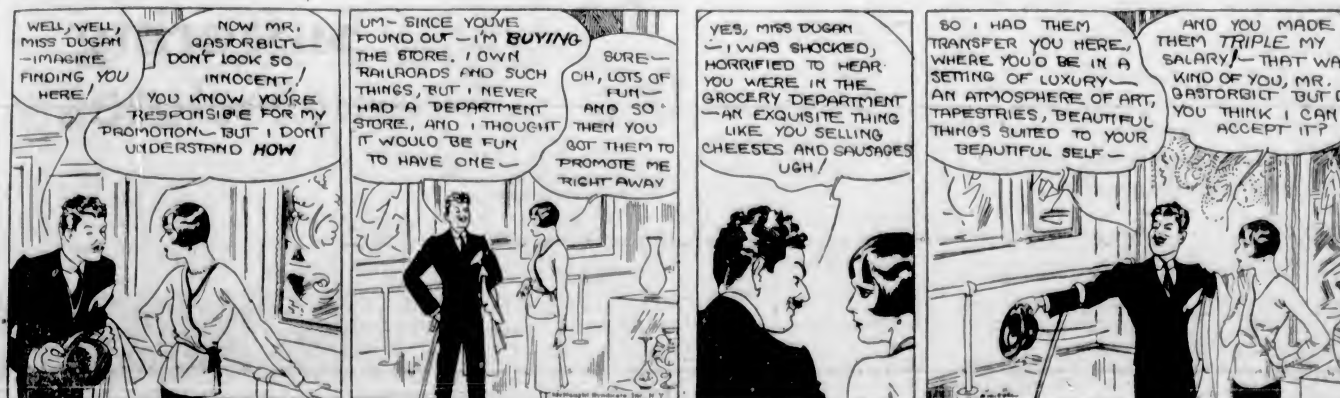
By C. M. Payne



DIXIE DUGAN

A Tender Conscience

By J. P. McEvoy and J. H. Striebel



KRAZY KAT



THE DOT CARTOONIST, BY GEORGE BELL

You think the A helps to spell a word, don't you? Well, if so, you think wrong, for it is merely to help make an effect. The dots conceal what the cartoonist is purchasing from the stationer. You will find it to be... (Kindly draw straight lines between the numbers.)



THE "DARK AGES"

We have an inquiry with reference to this term which is so commonly used to refer to the middle ages. Scholars differ as to the exact extent of the time called the middle ages, but the designation is usually applied to the period between the times of classical antiquity and the Renaissance, which may be regarded as the beginning of modern times.

The term "dark ages" has for centuries been used to refer to the greater part of the middle ages, beginning, of course, with the overthrow of the Roman Empire by the barbarians in the fifth century and extending to the Renaissance or "rebirth" of classical art and learning in Europe, which began in the fourteenth century.

But why, our reader wants to know, "Dark Ages"? The answer is another illustration of the penchant of language to be colorful and metaphorical. For the term "Dark Ages" refers really to the intellectual obscurity prevailing at the time throughout the so-called civilized world.

"Now is the time when hundreds of men are returning to their offices after their holidays," points out a writer. The grousing season is now in full swing, in fact.

Great Britain and the Dominions Overseas

BELFAST HAS BETTER YEAR OF TRADING

Tonnage Output of New Ships Shows Increase During 1930

IMPROVEMENT SEEN IN LINEN INDUSTRY

Demand for All Classes of Linen Goods Leading to Bigger Business

The tonnage output of new ships from the Belfast shipyards for the past year shows a considerable increase over the tonnage for the previous year.

Messrs. Harland & Wolff, Limited, have issued their annual statement, which shows that since last January 1 they have launched sixteen vessels in Belfast, aggregating 117,501 tons. Last year the firm launched ten vessels of 91,077 tons. Their machinery output was 131,650 h.p., against 102,400 in 1929.

Messrs. Workman Clark (1928), Limited, had an output for the year consisting of ten vessels of 50,000 tons, in addition to the rebuilding of the Ss. Darien (4,280 tons). In 1929 the number of vessels launched was seven, with a tonnage of 33,900 tons. The total of the new tonnage of the Belfast shipyards for the year is therefore twenty-six vessels of 166,301 tons, which is the highest that has been reached since 1919, when the boom in the building of standard ships had not terminated.

The present low price of flax and the consequent cheapness of linen is leading to a revival in the demand for all classes of linen goods of the world's export markets, particularly in the United States. During the Great War the price of flax in the Irish markets advanced to more than 35s. per st. A few weeks ago it was selling below the pre-war figure at 5s. per st., or 1d. per pound less than the price of American (middling) cotton on the Liverpool market.

The manufacturing processes are a little more complicated and expensive for linen than for cotton goods, but notwithstanding this, the fact that the cost of the raw material for linen is now considerably cheaper than that of cotton is giving the linen trade an advantage, and the future is now regarded with more hope than was possible even six months ago. Representatives of Belfast linen houses who have returned from business trips to the United States, have been impressed by the favorable position in which linen has been placed and are hopeful of even greater business in linen goods in the immediate future, notwithstanding the serious trade depression now prevailing there.

Famous Old Inn Near Canterbury Victim of Fire

Those who know the neighborhood of Canterbury will keenly regret the disaster to the Fordwich Arms, which for 900 years had stood in Fordwich. The timber and ancient oak beams of which the house was largely built, blazed fiercely, the place being seen right along the Stour Valley. Almost all the contents of the house were destroyed.

Great alarm was felt for the safety of the 1,000-year-old Town Hall only a few yards away, and Herring Bay as well as Sturry Fire Brigade was called. Fortunately this historic building, famous for its ducking stool for scolding wives and containing a roll of mayors of Fordwich since the thirteenth century, escaped damage.

The Fordwich Arms was of considerable importance in bygone days, for when the Stour was navigable as far as Fordwich the town was the port of Canterbury, and goods for Canterbury were unloaded at the inn from barges which sailed up the river from Sandwich.

PADDINGTON STATION RAILWAY LINE RELAID

Gangs of men, working against time, relaid a section of the railway line at Paddington Station recently, and the work was carried out without delay to the 100 trains entering and leaving the station, although, as the normal signalling system had to be suspended while the work was in progress, trains were escorted in and out by men with colored flags.

The work, which had to be completed in twelve hours, is part of a £1,000,000 scheme for remodeling the station and its approaches, which was begun last May. The relaying of the line, one and a half miles in all, will straighten out the sharp curves of the line into the station.

A bill to prevent a man (or his wife) from willing away the whole of his possessions to persons or institutions outside his family and leaving his wife (or husband) and children penniless is to be introduced into the House of Commons on February 20, as a Private Member's Bill by Miss Eleanor Rathbone, of Liverpool, the Independent M.P. for the English Universities.

Appointed Chairman of Royal Commission



JUDGE HOLMAN GREGORY Who has been appointed chairman of Royal Commission on Insurance in Great Britain.

MEDAL GIVEN TO LIFEBOAT CREW

Gallantry of Selsey Men in Rescue Recognized by National Institution

The Royal National Lifeboat Institution has awarded its bronze medal for gallantry to Coxswain Frederick Barnes, of the Selsey motor lifeboat, and its thanks inscribed on vellum to each member of the crew, for the rescue on November 2 of two men from the yacht Lucy B. of Rye. It has also given extra monetary rewards to coxswain and crew.

The yacht was on its way from Poole to Littlehampton, and was caught in a whole gale. Some of its gear was carried away, and the auxiliary engine would not start. It anchored near Selsey Bill, but was exposed to the full force of the gale. The lifeboat was launched at 10:30 in the morning, and on rounding Selsey Bill found the yacht drifting rapidly towards the shore, and the two men on board were just about to make a desperate effort to reach the shore by swimming.

Without hesitation the coxswain took the lifeboat right into the breakers and ran alongside the yacht. One of the two men jumped into the lifeboat. Then the yacht, which was a Greek steamer, the Menelaos, when she rescued seven men. On these two services the lifeboat was out for nearly six hours.

CIRCULATING LIBRARY FOR PICTURES FORMED

A new idea in London is to form a circulating library for pictures, which will give the public a chance to acquire taste with contemporary art in the same way as it gets to know contemporary literature.

If the scheme prospers, people who cannot afford to buy good pictures will be able to enjoy them in their homes at a subscription of £25 a year for oil paintings and £15 for water colors. Young artists are pleased to think that through this plan their "masterpieces" will secure a wider audience, though whether their sales will be any marked increase remains to be seen. Modern art, however striking at first glance, is often found to be quite impossible to "live with."

There are about fifty founding children who are deserted as babies and never claimed or identified in London every year.

Exhibition of Persian Art Is Chief Artistic Event of Winter

THE chief artistic event of the London Winter has undoubtedly been the opening of the Great International Exhibition of Persian Art at Burlington House. It comprises a far more varied and unusual collection than its predecessors of the last three years, and has been extremely difficult to organize and arrange. The results fully justify the labor, however.

One enters through the magnificent model entrance to a famous mosque, and there follows an Arabian Nights' dream of fragments of ancient Persian architecture, pottery, jewels, among them huge emeralds and rubies, some of which can only just be cupped in the hand, many books, masterfully illuminated, quaint pictures, which are little masterpieces in the arts of color and design, brocades, velvets, tapestries, and everywhere carpets in soft blues and greys and greens and deep reds, colors, so they say, that will soon be worn by every woman in London.

The private view brought its usual number of celebrities and its usual Edwardian flavor of courtesy and correctness—a shill of the immediate past, strengthened by the presence of Sir Arthur Phibbs, that inveterate private viewer, and dispelled only very occasionally this time by the louder clanks and checks and beards of modern Chelsea.

SCOTLAND IS GREAT DRAW FOR TOURISTS

Luxurious Railway Service From England and Fine Hotels

GOLF IS UBQUITOUS ALL OVER COUNTRY

"Land o' Cakes" Shows Large Growth in Popularity

Nothing has been more remarkable during the past decade than the growth in popularity of Scotland as a tourist resort.

This is unquestionably due to the splendid railway service and the high reputation of its hotels. Scotland is a tempting and repaying country for the sportsman, and golf is ubiquitous in all parts of the country, and most courses admit visitors to play at a moderate fee.

The railways of Scotland are worked by two great private companies, the London, Midland and Scottish Railway and the London and North Eastern Railway. The service from England covers practically the whole of Scotland, and the journey is accomplished in luxuriously fitted, breakfast, lunch, dining and sleeping car trains. If there is one portion of these vast systems which is more peculiarly the pride of the directors, it is the magnificent permanent way, which cannot be surpassed, if equaled, by any railway corporation in the world. This is secured the matchless main line over which run the finest express trains in Europe.

Sydney Smith described Scotland as the "Knuckle end of England," but it must not be inferred that the relics and monuments of the northern part are but an extension or reflection of those in the greater southern area.

In size Scotland is comparatively a small country, but its appeal is so manifold that it is difficult to catalogue its attractions. Its wonderful and varied scenery of mountains, sea and loch, of Highland glens and Lowland dale, is the appropriate setting of a wild and romantic history, while over all is cast a fascinating glamor of poetry, legend and romance.

Men Teachers in Britain Leaving National Union

The long-standing disagreement between men and women teachers as to who shall have control of boys' schools has broken out afresh at Ilford, Essex, where a number of men have resigned from the British National Union of Teachers.

At a meeting of local men teachers it was decided to form a branch of the National Association of Schoolmasters, which forbids men to work under the control of women.

Percy King told "There are signs of a split in the union on the question of equal wages. The men are in the minority by 65,000 in the union, and therefore they have no say. We are dominated by the women."

'CARADOS,' OF REFEREE, HAS DIED IN LONDON

Henry Chance Newton, one of London's best known journalists, died January 2, aged seventy-six. For forty years he wrote under the pseudonym of "Carados" for The Sunday Referee, and continued working until the end. In late Victorian times he wrote plays himself, afterwards becoming an unrivaled authority on plays and personages of the Victorian and Edwardian theatre. He claimed to have witnessed eighty different performances of "Hamlet" and an astonishing number of other classic performances.

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At Funeral of Indian Inspector-General



The escort of Loyal Regiment, with arms reversed, at the burial of Lieut.-Col. Simpson, Inspector-General of Prisons, Bengal, who was murdered in his office in Calcutta.

NOVELIST DIES IN SCOTCH TOWN

Neil Munro, Distinguished Writer Who Lived in Glasgow, Passes On at Helensburgh

Neil Munro, who died recently at Helensburgh, Dumbartonshire, at the age of sixty-six, was one of the most distinguished Scottish novelists and journalists of recent times. He was not so well known to people of other nationalities as some other recent Scottish writers, but among his fellow-countrymen his name and fame stood as high as those of any other. He could easily have won the affection of a vast wide public if he had sought to do so, but he was always unwilling to leave his native land; no invader could entice him away from Glasgow and its neighborhood, where he spent the greater part of his life.

As his name indicates, Neil Munro was a Highlander. He was born at Inveraray, the capital of the Campbells, the quaint "old town which stands far up Loch Fyne, and which even in these days retains some of its old charm and aloofness from the rest of the world. Most of his writings, those at least which are best known, centre round the scenes of his early boyhood at Inveraray, and give true and faithful pictures of the life and scenery of the West Highlands and Islands.

Few writers have caught more truly the spirit of the Highlands, its romanticism, its mysticism, the spell and wonder of the mountains, the pseudonym of "Carados" for The Sunday Referee, and continued working until the end. In late Victorian times he wrote plays himself, afterwards becoming an unrivaled authority on plays and personages of the Victorian and Edwardian theatre. He claimed to have witnessed eighty different performances of "Hamlet" and an astonishing number of other classic performances.

60,000 Head of Cattle Crossing Over Australia

Experienced overlanders with a retinue of aborigines have commenced one of the greatest cattle journeys Australia ever has known.

More than 60,000 head of cattle, from the great herds of Northern Australia, are being driven South, right across the continent. In 1921 a herd of 73,000 made the great journey to the southern markets. The trek required more than two years.

STAGE STARS AID POORER MEMBERS OF THE PROFESSION

Parties in London are in the air just now, and it was a happy thought to hold a cabaret tea party in aid of the Theatrical Ladies Guild instead of the usual matinee.

Stage stars off the stage are always alluring, even in these days of publicity and dissipation, and the chance of seeing nearly every well-known actress in London at close quarters drew a large number of people to the ballroom at Grosvenor House.

The Guild is run by actresses to help their less fortunate colleagues and out-of-work stage hands, dressers, etc., and nearly every star of note takes a deep interest in its activities. Hence at the tea party one could shake hands with Irene Vanbrugh, its delightful president; have tea with Gertrude Elliott; dance with her clever daughter, Jean Forbes-Robertson, who was Peter Pan Christmas week, win a prize from Gladys Cooper; get a close-up of Sophie Tucker who, though too hoarse to sing, paraded Vanbrugh, its delightful president; have tea with Gertrude Elliott; dance with her clever daughter, Jean Forbes-Robertson, who was Peter Pan Christmas week, win a prize from Gladys Cooper; get a close-up of Sophie Tucker who, though too hoarse to sing, paraded Vanbrugh, its delightful president; have tea with Gertrude Elliott; dance with her clever daughter, Jean Forbes-Robertson, who was Peter Pan Christmas week, win a prize from Gladys Cooper; get a close-up of Sophie Tucker who, though too hoarse to sing, paraded Vanbrugh, its delightful president; have tea with Gertrude Elliott; dance with her clever daughter, Jean Forbes-Robertson, who was Peter Pan Christmas week, win a prize from Gladys Cooper; 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Loganberries

- a Great Saanich Industry



FEW, if any, industries have recorded such phenomenal growth amid such a romantic background as has the production of the popular loganberry wines in British Columbia. While an unlimited future still stretches away before it, yet the industry has outstripped all previous records in rapid development.

It is but a comparatively short time since the first loganberry was discovered. Previous to 1881 this luscious fruit was unknown. Credit for this gift to the horticultural world is given to Judge Logan, of the Supreme Court of California, who developed it as a cross between the California blackberry and the big cushion raspberry. The original specimens, with every advantage of soil and climate, were roughly two inches long. Other growers becoming interested, experiments were pushed in the crossing of the ordinary blackberry with the raspberry, with the ultimate disappearance of the original large variety.

It was not until 1900 that loganberries were first introduced into British Columbia by Mr. Palmer, Provincial Horticulturist, and then only as an experiment, entrusted to a few growers. But instant popularity met the new fruit, and the demand for it grew amazingly. Owing to the limited planting, the price of loganberries rose rapidly, selling on the local market for sixteen cents a pound in 1919, and advanced in 1920 to twenty cents a pound. This caused the inevitable rush of farmers all specializing in this crop, with resultant overproduction.

Shipped to Prairies

THE first shipment was made to the Prairie Provinces from British Columbia in 1922, but the importance of this event was overshadowed by the great strides made in 1923 toward profitable exportation. At this time the possibilities of loganberry wine were more fully exploited and a sample of such undeniable excellence was submitted to the Liquor Control Board of British Columbia that an immediate order for 5,000 gallons was forthcoming.

Three names figure as pioneers of the loganberry wine industry. N. H. Lamont, Henry Mitchell and H. E. Tanner did much toward promoting the movement in British Columbia and were elected the first three directors of the loganberry wine business. When the original gallonage was produced, Mr. Tanner was at that time manager of the Saanich Fruit Growers' Association. These three entered into collaboration over the production of the initial order for the Liquor Control Board of British Columbia, and in order to do so they leased the old Hudson's Bay Company warehouse on Wharf Street, converting it into a temporary winery.

Company Formed

THE production of the first year, totaling 7,500 gallons, was under the direction of Mr. Lamont. The interest aroused in this industry was so marked that a private company was

formed, capitalized at \$25,000. This was the original Wine-Growers Company.

This company was originated with the object of creating a market for surplus loganberries in wine form. Due to the glut on the market from overproduction, the current price was at that time only three and a half cents a pound, but realizing that the success of the venture lay in profitable growing for the farmer, the price was increased to eight cents a pound, thereby encouraging growers to raise for the industry and at the same time improve the quality of the produce.

In 1924 all the signs of a profitable business were apparent, and a policy of co-operation was fostered through the medium of inviting growers and other interested parties to invest in the business.

Loganberry wine was first offered to the public by a company formed in Vancouver, with a production of 25,000 gallons, utilizing the output of loganberries from the Lower Mainland of British Columbia.

In 1924 the previous year's vintage (1923) was completely sold out in six months, totaling 7,500 gallons. This enormous demand confirmed the directors' belief in the possibilities for loganberry wine of a superior quality. As a result the 1925 vintage was increased to 65,000 gallons. An indication of the amount of loganberries needed is found in the fact that 65,000 gallons consumed 150 tons of loganberries.

Fine Reception

IN November, 1926, the original wine-making company shipped its Vancouver Island product to Alberta and Saskatchewan, and the reception received was phenomenal. It found especial favor among the many European settlers, who in their own land were accustomed to a variety of light wines, hitherto absent in this country.

Samples were also sent to the Agent-General for British Columbia, in England, part of this shipment going direct to Messrs. Burgoyne & Company for inspection and sampling. The expert opinion of these world-famous connoisseurs in wines was a tremendous stimulus to the loganberry wine industry, for the report was very favorable.

Oak storage tanks were deemed necessary with the increase of production to 65,000 gallons in 1926, and these were imported from the California Wine Association. These were augmented the following year to care for the increased output of 100,000 gallons. In 1927 the industry, through consistent public demand, was forced to still further add to their facilities for storage. New premises were required, for the existing warehouse space proved inadequate. It was at this time that property was purchased at Lake Hill, three miles out of the city, where the first unit of the present large winery was built, with a capacity of 100,000 gallons. Increasing sales required the guaran-

tee of an additional supply of wine, to safeguard against possible crop failure in 1928. This necessitated the increase of the stock by another 200,000 gallons, and as the new warehouse offered insufficient room another unit was built at Lake Hill, with a capacity of 400,000 gallons. In this same year the Wine Growers' Company merged with the Wine Growers of Vancouver, formed in 1925. The output of the Vancouver Company at the time of the merger was estimated at 80,000 gallons.

Representation was made to the Dominion Government in 1929, and the extremely valuable assistance of Dr. William Newton, Plant Pathologist at the Saanich Experimental Farm, was secured. Dr. Newton has been, and still is, engaged upon exhaustive tests in regard to the development of the favorable wild yeast (a culture) on loganberries, and the development of other cultures in order to stabilize the improved quality of the wine. Dr. Newton has been most successful up to date, and every expression of gratitude is tendered him by the loganberry wine industry.

Further Additions

STILL more development was reached in 1929, when yet another unit was added to the industry, including the installation of thirty-six 10,000-gallon tanks in the cellar, and sixteen 5,000-gallon tanks on the main floor, making in all a total storage capacity of 1,270,000 gallons.

Figures prove the enormous growth of this industry. The first year only \$4,870 was expended in the purchase of fruit and sugar. The year just closed totals \$114,743 for the same ingredients.

During 1928, 127 acres were added to the total of 565 acres already in loganberries in British Columbia, followed the next year by another 128 acres, making to date a total of 820 acres under loganberries, seventeen per cent of the acreage under berries and rhubarb.

The great possibilities of the loganberry wine industry may be gathered from these facts, added to the steps taken by the Vancouver plant to build additional storage tanks in 1929. This would care for the increased crop shipped from the Lower Mainland. As it is impossible to increase the existing plant in Vancouver, owing to physical conditions, the original company purchased a very desirable location early in 1930.

The present company intend, as soon as the Vancouver property is disposed of, to erect a new unit in New Westminster, with a capacity of 500,000 gallons.

It is apparent, say experts, that the loganberry wine industry in British Columbia is a vast resource of actual and potential revenue. Though still in embryo, it is capable of invading the wine market of the world, adding to the prosperity of British Columbia through the mediums of employed labor and immense benefit to the farmers.

Victoria Wineries

THE loganberry wine industry receives still further endorsement through the establishment of another winery in the city. The Victoria Wineries (B.C.) Ltd., owes its inception to the formation of the Brentwood Products Ltd., incorporated in July, 1927, in order to deal with a serious condition of overproduction which arose at that time. Fruit to the extent of some forty tons had been disposed of to the B.C. Wineries, Vancouver, in the preceding year, but this market was rendered unavailable and growers saw ripe fruit maturing on the vines with no prospect of a market in view. They were ready to accept any price to cover the bare cost of production and falling that many faced the prospect of being put out of business. A scheme of co-operation was devised and the growers and their friends convened, with the result that sufficient capital was raised within a week to purchase and deal with the surplus crop. Arrangements were made to put up jam, syrup and canned logans to be marketed later. A profit accrued from the sale of the products but still greater benefit was recognized to lie in the establishment of a winery.

Plants Established

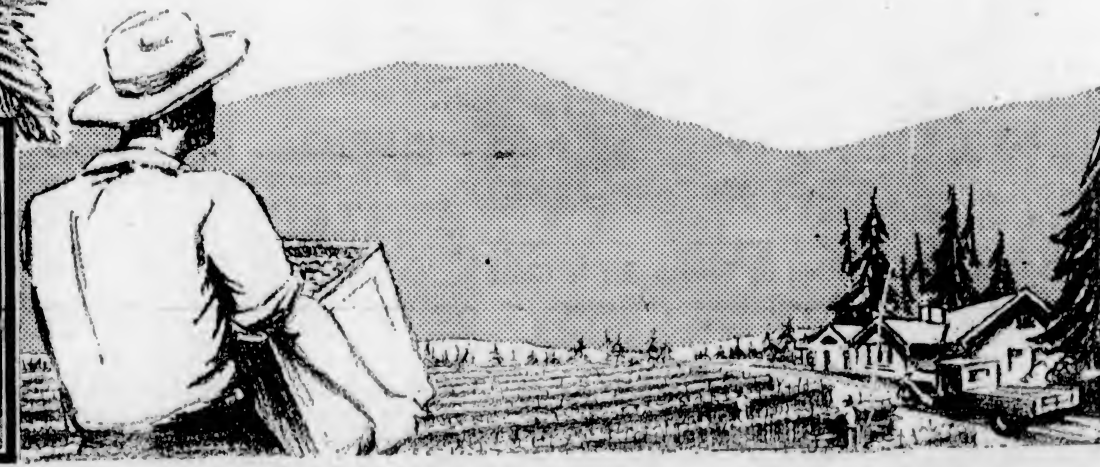
RAISING the capital was a simple matter and the first issue was oversubscribed. A suitable building was secured in the city at the corner of Johnson and Store Streets, and in the year 1929 the Brentwood Products Ltd. became the Victoria Wineries Ltd., with a large winery and storage facilities at that address. A subsidiary plant has been established at Chemainus. The amount of logans handled is totaled as follows: 1928, forty tons; 1929, eighty tons, and in 1930, 110 tons. This is added to the twenty-eight tons of grapes handled in 1929 and fifty-four tons in 1930.

The future of this progressive company is assured through the securing of the contract with the Keating Co-operative Association, whereby logans will be supplied at a rate of 8 cents a pound. This contract is of five years' duration.

In all, the Victoria Wineries (B.C.) Ltd. operates two plants, one at Victoria, and one at Chemainus. Fifty per cent of the shareholders are growers, proving the co-operative spirit that dominates the whole.

Canned Berries

ANOTHER outlet that the loganberry growers utilize to a great extent is through the Saanich Canning Co. Ltd., which handles approximately forty tons of berries annually. Situated right in the heart of the growing area, the berries are brought daily to the plant fresh from the fields, guaranteeing the highest possible quality in the output, which insures a certain public demand. The Holsum Packing Co. Ltd. handles some thirty tons each year, and these outlets more than care for the surplus that the wineries do not take each season.



YOUNG though it is, yet the loganberry wine industry is rapidly forcing recognition among the leading products of British Columbia. Already the Prairie Provinces consume large quantities of this beverage. Two pioneers of the industry are Messrs. N. H. Lamont and H. E. Tanner, shown in illustrations 1 and 2: Illustrations Nos. 3 and 4, loganberry wine in the making. No. 5, the Lake Hill Winery, three miles from Victoria, one of the local plants.

How Well Can You Really Love?

By RUPERT HUGHES

PEOPLE who do not commit what used to be known as "sins" generally credit themselves with what used to be known as "virtues." Among those who think earnestly about conduct, with a real desire to know its actual causes, the tendency runs lately toward the belief that those who do not sin cannot sin. This is a crude and cruel statement but it has perhaps more truth in it than is either comfortable or at the moment respectable. "Respectable" is another word that is going the way of "sin." We are coming to realize that "respectable" really means little more than "morally fashionable."

Short skirts, for instance, were once foul, vicious evidence of depravity. Later they became so eminently respectable that the preachers' wives wore them and those who did not were considered deformed, insane, idiotic or eager to be conspicuous. In a few years perhaps short skirts will once more become indecent.

In George Washington's day the host who did not serve liquor to his guests was an unsocial, miserly curmudgeon. Socially, the host who does not serve liquor today is still what he was then but officially, the host who serves liquor today is a traitor to his country and a vile partner of the bootleggers.

The love of man for woman has also varied in respectability according to fashions, and the words "fidelity" and "infidelity" have taken on new meanings. In the patriarchal days the man who could not or would not love, and support, and be true to a dozen wives was no gentleman, and the very opposite of a saint. The man who would not both wed and love his dead brother's wife was accused, a law-breaker, an outlaw.

In latter-day England, for a whole era the same church insisted that the man who married his dead brother's wife was a criminal. On this continent, civilized men who imitated Abraham's plurality of wives were chased all over the map, shot, driven into the desert and then surrounded and robbed of the privilege. Polygamy is now legal only when the wives are driven tandem, with divorces of undertakers between the successive mates.

In certain communities a man is expected to be true to a wife and a sweetheart, and some of our most beautiful reputations have managed to survive this double yoke. In others, such teams must be kept secret.

For a long time, in the United States as elsewhere, it was the social rule that a man who decoyed away the love of a wife must be challenged to a duel and allowed to take a stab or a shot at the husband. A husband was despised who did not go after a faithless wife's paramour and shoot him down "like a dog."

Today we do not believe in shooting dogs

down. Even when we think that they have hydrophobia we are advised that all they need is probably a cool bath and a bit of repose.

A husband of today who finds his wife unfaithful usually offers her a divorce with large alimony, and generally volunteers to pretend to be the guilty one.

So much have we changed in a century. Yet some of us have changed but little. In spite of all the freedom guaranteed us and all the opportunities for self-support, there are still men and women who refuse to take advantage of the easy divorce laws or even of the general tolerance for irregular relations.

There is hardly a daily paper that is not blotted with some red story of slaughter. A man kills his wife, their children and himself. A wife wipes out her family and goes along to the Judgment Seat with them. Unmarried people shoot one another down.

Why is this? Why is there more murder and suicide in the United States today than ever before, probably, in that or any other country?

One explanation, of course, is the ease with which firearms are secured, and another is that murder and suicide are exceedingly fashionable.

But why do these particular individuals who run these amoks suddenly go insane? It is perhaps safe to say that the reason is found in their individual ability to love not wisely but too well.

Those of us who have never killed anybody may take pride in our superior wisdom or virtue, but should we not rather thank our stars for our luck? And is not our luck really a kind of weakness, an inferiority to these supreme emotionalists who feel that their broken hopes and thwarted ideals must be avenged and their revellers destroyed?

When a bough breaks from a tree we do not say that it sins, but that its burden of fruit or snow was too heavy or its own weight too great for its grip on the trunk.

Is it not both merciful and scientific, then, to say that when a man or woman commits a crime the burden of temptation was too great for the powers of resistance? Better yet, might we not say that great criminals are what they are because of their great abilities to feel and to respond to their emotions?

If you send an electric current into a certain substance, there will be no perceptible effect. It is a non-conductor. A fair conductor will glow pleasantly as the current thrills it. But another filament will almost instantly turn red-hot then white-hot, with a light that can be seen afar, a light by which one can read.

Are great lovers anything but great resistors of electricity, who receive, yet fight it so hard that they incandescence?

We can read many things by the light of

love if we will cast aside the lazy and cowardly habit of labelling things good and bad, wicked and virtuous, with a smug certainty.

When you sneer at what you call the excessive grief or passion of a tempestuous sufferer from misfortune or love, are you not really confessing your own weakness instead of boasting your superior strength?

When great good news or bitterly bad news strikes a certain person he or she faints or screams or froths at the mouth or goes into hysterics where other people smile or sigh. Is it proper to say that the one who is shattered

capable of more intense antipathy to red than, let us say, a Puritan who merely condemns the color as immoral and passes by on the other side.

So with love: one feels it intensely; another pleasantly. It warms one, it consumes another. A red-hot wire will sear anyone it touches, but the wire cannot help glowing red when it feels within itself the electric urge. One kind of wire will offer little resistance and give out little heat. Another kind will offer great resistance and dazzle the beholder's eye. It is fortunate that those who love too wildly



Frankie Loved Johnny So Much That She Even Spent \$40.00 Buying Him a Suit of Clothes

by emotion is a mere fool? Or is it better to say that such a one has extraordinary gifts of response?

John learns that his beloved Jane has turned to James for comfort, and he shrugs his shoulders and turns to Mary for consolation. But when Bill learns that Kate loves Tom, he kills himself and Kate and Tom. This is admittedly inconvenient and unpleasant, but does it not prove that in Bill love was a more powerful stimulant than it was in John?

A bull cannot see a red flag without charging it. The reaction is chemical, electric, or what you will; but it proves that a bull is

well are in the minority or the whole world population would soon be wiped out by murder and suicide. But calling a thing fortunate or unfortunate is merely describing its results, not its causes.

Those persons who are so devastating in their passions are geniuses of a sort where the rest of us are merely talented dubs. We may not envy the geniuses their destructive careers, and we may rejoice in our own mediocrity, but we are Pharisees if we take pride in our inferiority.

Taking the average as a standard, nearly all of us are capable of love to a degree that is

delicious or desolating according to the reciprocity we encounter. But few of us are really capable of high emotional attainments. It is our dull, commonplace reactions that save us from both the ineffable ecstasies and their ruinous consequences.

All this insight into a great universally demonstrated and almost universal truth I owe to a book review by Mrs. Mary M. Colum. Discussing Carl van Doren's biography of the picturesque Dean Swift and the two women, Vanessa and Stella, whose lives were so curiously entangled with his own, Mrs. Colum said:

"As a matter of fact there has never been much reason for shedding tears over Stella's fate, whatever one might do for Vanessa's. Stella was the most intimate friend of one of the greatest men of his time, a man who was devoted to her, who had educated her and cultivated her mind; she lived in an age when people knew nothing about sex-frustration, or the dangers of suppressed libidos, and these notions, having made no entrance into her mind, probably made no entrance into her life. Swift loved her devotedly, though there is not a line in existence to show that he had ever been in love with her.

If the truth were recognized, very few people are capable of falling profoundly and passionately in love, anyway, and women, according to the newer psychology, less than men. So that, on the whole Stella probably got more than the average share of happiness, even if she did not taste all the possibilities of life.

One of the few truly great folksongs contributed to the world by America is the endless varied ballad known as "Frankie and Johnny." Nearly everybody knows that Frankie was a woman of easy virtue. It is one of the oldest expressions in the world to say that she belonged to the oldest professions in the world.

But, though she entertained many visitors, her heart was true to Johnny. She loved him so well that she even spent as much as forty dollars buying him a suit of clothes. Even that did not guarantee his fidelity and she learned that he was accepting the hospitality of another girl. As the poet puts it, "He was her man, but he done her wrong."

Frankie loved Johnny so well and had such gifts of intolerance for his levity that instead of saying "good riddance of expensive rubbish," she "went down to the pawnshop and bought herself a little forty-four." When she found her man she "let him have it rooky-dee toot."

Frankie suffered horribly from remorse and implored forgiveness, but too late. Her fault was that she loved more than the convenient average.

"The sheriff came around in the morning, said it was all for the best. He said her lover Johnny was nothin' but a dog-gone pest. He was her man, but he done her wrong."

In spite of this handsome admission on the sheriff's part, the judge ordered Frankie to be deported to another sphere, and the poem ends with the immortal lines:

"Frankie mounted to the scaffold as calm as a girl can be. And turning her eyes to Heaven, she said 'Good Lord, I am coming to Thee. He was my man, but he done me wrong.'"

While it is to be hoped that in another and a more generous world Johnny done her right, the point of the poem lies in the opening distich:

"Frankie and Johnny were lovers. O Lordy, how they could love!"

This is expressive praise, for Johnny could hardly be called with accuracy a great love. But that Frankie could love and did love, greatly she demonstrated to the extent of providing "rubber-tired hearse and rubber-tired hacks" for the favorite who did not rise to her high standards.

Frankie and Johnny can stand as examples of the two extremes. Johnny was the temperate lover with a tender regard for Frankie and a polite interest in other charms of her sex. But Frankie loved with sublime forgetfulness of all other laws.

She was not a good woman. She was probably not even good company but she was a great lover. We may not envy her and we can hardly approve of her peremptory method of punishing her inferior in gifts, but we ought not to deny her a genius for love. We ought not to strut and boast that we are better than she, because we are really not so good. For which let us be thankful, but not conceited.

Our proper action in such cases is something like what was done to the sailor in Victor Hugo's novel. He let the cannon escape its mooring, and run wild between decks to the imminent destruction of the ship, but then he went down and, by magnificent skill and valor, captured it and fastened it up again. So the captain pinned a medal on him for his heroism and then had him shot for disobeying the rules.

We are perhaps justified in keeping great lovers down by destroying them when we find them, but we should not fail to give them their medals first.

Second-Act Curtain Wanted for This New York Play

By RING LARDNER

THEY were trying out a play in Newark. The play was to open in New York the following week. Washington had liked it pretty well and business had been picking up in the big New Jersey metropolis until a full house at a rainy Wednesday matinee had just about convinced the author and the manager that they had something.

The three were standing in the lobby before the evening performance. "We'd be all set," said Rose, the manager, "if we just had a curtain for the second act." The authors, Mr. Chambers and Mr. Booth, walked away from him as fast as they could go. Neither of them wanted the blood, even of a manager, on his hands; and they had been told so often—by the manager, the company manager, various house managers, the entire office staff, every member of the cast and the citizens of New Jersey and the District of Columbia—that they lacked a second-act curtain (just as if it were news to them), that both had spent most of their prospective profits on scimitars, stilettos, grenades and the sawed-off shotguns, and it was only a question of time before some of these trinkets would be brought into play.

After a while the good folks from the Oranges and Montclair began looming up in such numbers that Chambers and Booth thought Mr. Rose's mind might be on some other subject and they ventured back into the lobby.

"Boys," said Mr. Rose, "we've got a hit. If we only—"

Chambers grabbed Booth by the arm.

"Come here a minute," he commanded, and Booth obeyed.

"Now listen," said Chambers, "we're not looking to find a second-act curtain by watching another performance of this clam-bake. Let's leave it flat for tonight and go to our respective homes and do a little real thinking."

Chambers' respective home was a mansion in the lower sixties. Booth's was a hotel room in which he had spent nearly all of the Summer working, because he found it impossible to work out on Long Island where everybody else was having a good time. The collaborators parted at the thirty-third street terminal of the Hudson Tube, and Booth went first to a speakeasy to buy himself some thinking powders and then to his room—the number doesn't make any difference because each is equipped with radio, and all you have to do to avoid it is not open the drawer of the table by the bed.

Booth's room was not an expensive room. It was a \$4.00 room and opened on a court, and the people in the other rooms opening on the court were nice and friendly and hardly ever pulled down their window shades, no matter what they were doing. For three days the room right across the court from Booth's had been occupied by a comely and frank lady of about twenty-six, so Booth took a powder before settling down to real thinking. The room across the court was dark. Booth got into his thinking costume, consisting of pajamas, slippers and bathrobe, had another powder and decided he had better get something.

Enter the Heroine

WHILE waiting for the food he began a letter to somebody at Syracuse University who didn't know him and wanted him

to make a speech. He discovered that the key on the typewriter had gone bloomy from overwork, rendering him mute. The food came and he sat on the bed to eat it. There was a knock at the door and in scamped a chambermaid not a day over fifty.

"Are you sick?" she said.

"No," said Booth. "Why?"

"Well," said the chambermaid, "there was a woman sick in this room a couple of weeks ago and I thought maybe she was still here."

"You're the only woman in this room," said



It Was Only a Question of Time Before Some of These Trinkets Would Be Brought Into Play

Booth, "and I hope you're not too sick to leave."

"It's a funny thing," said the chambermaid, "but I came in a room along this hall one time, it must have been last Spring, and there was a man and woman both in there, both sick. And they knew me because I worked in a hospital once and because I worked there too."

"Marriage might gain something of its former sanctity," observed Booth, "if husbands and wives were always both sick together."

"I'll just turn down your bed."

"No. Let it alone, I'll fix it when I get ready."

"Well, I wouldn't sit around like that or you'll catch cold."

"Good night."

Booth finished eating and looked around the room for reading matter. There were three books—"Heart Throbs," a collection, by Joe Mitchell Chapple of Boston, of favorite bits of verse or prose of well-known Americans; Holy Bible, anonymous, but a palpable steal of Glendon's novel of the same name; and "The Invidious Dr. Fu Manchu," by Sax Rohmer.

Booth had been waiting for the desk all Summer, but had been too busy to read when the key was working.

He took another powder and started in on the invidious Chink, but the author's quaint method of handling direct discourse ("Two small by inches!" he jerked; "The pigtail again!" rapped Weymouth; "Parson Dan?" rapped Smith; "But, rapped Smith, 'got any theory?' he jerked was a little too much for frayed nerves. "It is all right," he rapped to himself, "for a guest to bring a book like this with him, but there certainly ought to be a penalty for leaving it in the room."

Inspiration From the Muse

Hold Bible began too slow and after another powder Booth dove into "Heart Throbs," only to be confronted by the complete text of "Home, Sweet Home." Now, out in the town where Booth's family was spending the Summer the natives had pointed with pride to the house where Mr. Payne, who wrote this famous lyric, used to live. If the natives had ever read the whole thing, they probably would

whack on Chambers' shoulders and saying "Hullo, and how d'ye do, and how's your second-act curtain?" But he hadn't had enough powder.

While the waiter was removing the tray he took another one, and looked across at the opposite room. Strangely, the shade was down. Booth lay on his bed, with glass and bottle beside him for half an hour. Inspiration came to him. The second act should end with a song. But he'd better call up Chambers and get his approval.

"It's Got to Be Funny"

"WHY, sure," said Chambers. "Only it's got to be damn funny."

"Have you had any ideas yourself?"

"Not yet. I've been reading. You realize, of course, that a line or a piece of business would be better than a song unless the song's damn funny."

Booth hung up and took a drink. In a room devoid of musical instruments he had to compose a song that would be a curtain, would make an audience laugh, would be damn funny. He looked across the court and saw the light in the girl's room flash on and then off.

He pictured her as a buyer from St. Louis or Cincinnati. She worked hard all day while he attended rehearsals, or while he sat there in his own room and attempted to think up lines dumb audiences would laugh at, as substitutes for lines that they wouldn't. He wondered whether she was dumb.

In the evening she came back to her \$4 cell, and perhaps changed her clothes and went to a picture, or sat in the grill or on the roof and dined alone, and wished there were someone for her to dance with when the orchestra played "After All."

After her solitary dinner or the pictures she probably went to bed and read the confessions of John Gilbert and Rudy Vallee until she fell asleep.

It was a shame, thought Booth, that the conventions and his arduous work kept him from calling her up and perhaps taking her to dinner or a show, or merely carrying on friendly conversations with her so she would not be quite so homesick.

Wasted Sympathy

HE fell asleep and was awakened by the telephone at half-past two.

"Listen," said the voice of Mr. Rose, "we've got a show if we find a curtain for the second act. You fellows have got to dig up a curtain by tomorrow."

"I think I've got an idea."

"Well, I hope it's good."

Booth began to hum different people's tunes to himself. Tunes lots of times suggest words; it's customary and much more satisfactory to get the tune first.

He looked across the court once more. The lights were on, only the thin shade was down, and he could see a man in shirt sleeves standing in the middle of the room.

"Well," thought Booth, "she's married and I've been wasting all my sympathy. A girl that's married may not be having a good time, but at least she isn't alone."

For some reason, however, he felt resentful and the drink he took was three times as big as his predecessors. So, he was married.

Suddenly there flashed into his head one of

the prettiest tunes he'd ever heard. He grabbed a piece of music manuscript paper and wrote a lead sheet of half the refrain.

"It will be all the better," he thought, "if I can get some silly, incongruous words to such a pretty melody as this."

He set down what he considered an amusing line and was at work on a second when the telephone rang again.

"This is Rose. I was thinking maybe you'd better tell me something about your idea for a curtain."

"It's a song. I've got it half done."

"You might just as well quit working on it. We can't drop on a song. It's got to be a gag."

"But suppose the song is a gag—"

"No, I tell you, we can't ring down on a song. We've got too many of them. This is no musical. Just forget that idea and work on another."

Booth tried to answer, but Mr. Rose had hung up.

"Whether we ring down on it or not," Booth said to the bottle, "we can use it somewhere."

But in the middle of the third line of the lyric a terrible hunch came to him. He had heard the tune before. Where? Why, back at home in the Episcopal Church choir. Only there it had been in nine-eight or something, and now it was four-four. "The strife is o'er, the battle done."

"I won't give up till I'm sure," he said to himself.

There was one composer in town who, chances were, would be up at this time of night, five or ten minutes past three. It was quite a job to grab hold of the telephone, but Booth finally managed it.

"Well, whistle it or hum it, but do it quick, because I'm working," said Mr. Youmans.

Booth whistled the refrain, though whistling was difficult.

"I like it very much," said Mr. Youmans.

"But isn't it a hymn? I seem to have heard it in church."

"It's a hymn all right," said Mr. Youmans, "but I don't think you heard it in church. I'm sure I never did."

"No, I can imagine that."

"But I can tell you where you did hear it."

"Where?"

"Do you remember the morning you came to my Great Day rehearsal? That's where you heard it. It's the negroes' hymn that opens the second act."

Booth tore up his sheet of music paper and looked across the court. Clearly visible was the silhouette of the gentleman putting on his coat and hat.

Booth lunged for the telephone again.

"I'll call her up," he thought. "I'll tell her I'm sorry her husband has to go to work so early."

The operator answered in a voice as thick and sleepy as his own.

"Listen," he said, "what's the number of the room right across the court from me?"

"I don't know, and if I did I wouldn't tell you."

"But I've got something important to say."

"You sound like it. Anyway, you tell it to me and I'll deliver the message."

"All right," said Booth. "You tell her I've been in my room alone all the evening, trying to think up a second-act curtain, and I can't think of one."

At seven in the morning he was aroused by strange noises that issued forth from the telephone receiver, which was off the hook, and the cord of which was looped around his neck.

Detected!

"WILL you please hang up your receiver?" said the operator.

"I will if you'll send me the house detective."

"All right."

A house detective appeared before Booth had a chance to get back to sleep.

"Officer," said the latter, "there was somebody in this room last night."

"It looks like."

"When I came in, I brought a full bottle of pretty good stuff. I had my dinner, I worked a little, and then I went to sleep. Ten minutes ago I woke up to find the bottle empty and the telephone cord twisted around my neck as if somebody had tried to strangle me."

"Go back to sleep," said the detective, "and give me time to run down clues. I think we will find that both crimes—the emptying of the bottle and the displacement of the telephone receiver—were the work of one man."

You

You are the fellow who has to decide whether you'll do it or toss it aside.

You are the fellow who makes up your mind whether you'll lead or will linger behind.

Whether you'll try for the goal that's afar or be contented to stay where you are.

Take it or leave it. Here's something to do! Just think it over. It's all up to you!

What do you wish? To be known as a shirk. Known as a good man who's willing to work. Scorned by a loafer or praised by your chief.

Rich man or poor man or beggar or thief? Eager or earnest or dull through the day, Honest or crooked? It's you who must say!

You must decide in the face of the test Whether you'll shirk it or give it your best.

Nobody here will compel you to rise; No one will force you to open your eyes; No one will answer for you yes or no, Whether you stay or whether you go.

Life is a game, but it's you who must say Whether as cheat or as sportsman you'll play Fate may betray you, but you settle first Whether to live to your best or your worst.

So whatever it is you are wanting to be, Remember, to fashion the choice you are free Kindly or selfish, or gentle or strong, Keeping the right way or taking the wrong, Careless of honor or guarding your pride, All these are questions which you must decide Yours the selection, whichever you do;

The thing men call character's all up to YOU!

—Edgar A. Guest.

According to a recent ruling, the British Rent Restriction Law, which prohibits landlords from raising rents more than forty per cent above the pre-war level, is to remain in force until Christmas Day, 1931, in England, and until May 25, 1932, in Scotland.

Shipwrecked Amateurs in Hudson Bay

By GUY BEVAN DAWSON

IN the Spring of 1924 an old Hudson's Bay Company man and myself decided that we could make a lot of money trading with the Eskimos, so we pooled our resources and went down to Newfoundland to launch our enterprise. Our first need was a ship, so we bought a schooner called the Samuel R. Crane. She was an old American yacht, built of black oak, that had been sold to a Newfoundland fisherman. She was fifty-six feet long and had a twenty-four-foot beam, and looked seaworthy. We put engines in her, and hunted up a crew, which consisted of a Newfoundland fisherman and a half-breed Eskimo who was to act as our guide and interpreter. We loaded the old ship with a hundred tons of general freight—coal, woolen underwear, flour, hardware, and the like, and set sail from Saint John's.

Our objective was Chesterfield Inlet and Baker Lake. Of the four of us on board, the Newfoundlanders, whose name was Isaac Dawe, was the only man who knew anything about handling a ship, and when he found out how little the rest of us knew he was certainly disturbed, to put it mildly. However, we got out to sea, and headed up the coast of Newfoundland. You get rough water up there at almost any time of the year, and we hadn't gone far when our schooner began to leak. She continued to leak pretty badly, so, on the advice of our navigator, we ran her into Dr. Grenfell's mission at St. Anthony to get a chance to look her over.

We concluded that the engine was causing the trouble, so we set to work to remedy that. We unloaded the schooner and put the cargo in the bow. This shift lifted the propeller out of the water, which disclosed the fact that the shaft was crooked. We sawed it off, plugged the hole, and put to sea again, under sail.

All went well till we reached Cape Mudgeford, on the coast of Labrador. Isaac Dawe left us there, so we were obliged to employ a half-breed Eskimo called Joe Lane. Joe's job was to take us as far as Cape Chidley, which is the extreme northern end of Labrador. We got to Cape Chidley all right, but after we passed it we got into a calm spell that left us helpless in the trough of the sea. Time was money with us, so we tried towing the schooner with the pilot's motorboat and our own. That device didn't work very well, for the cylinder-head on Joe Lane's boat blew out. We made another one out of a frying-pan, but the pilot had about enough grief, and he left us. Our successive pilots must have scented disaster, for they certainly left us without shedding tears or lingering long over the farewells.

Caught in a Tide Rip

WE put out to sea again and steered by the compass for the entrance to Hudson Straits. We entered them about the first of September. We left Saint John's on July 22 and came up with our first serious trouble, for the Hudson Straits are really dangerous water for green navigators. On the Labrador coast there is a network of inland passages called tickles. These passages are like Chinese puzzles. You enter one, and can't find your way out. Deep, contracted, and full of sunken rocks, they are understood only by the fishermen who live along them. If you know these gloomy passages you can take an inside passage to Chesterfield Inlet, but we didn't know them, so we took the outside passage, which meant battling rip-tides and fog. We hadn't gone far beyond Cape Chidley before we ran into our first dirty weather. The fog was thick, and the wind rose till it had the force of a gale. We ran before it till we hit a big island just off Baffin Land, near Lake Harbor. We passed the night there, but by morning the wind was so strong that we took in all our sails and ran before the storm. The Straits were full of small ice that was hardly distin-

guishable from whitecaps, and we were caught in a terrific tide rip. These tide rips run up to fourteen knots an hour, and it is no uncommon thing for a ship under full sail to be held practically stationary by them.

About the middle of the afternoon we fell between two seas, head-on and stern-on. The water just piled in over us, filling the cabins to the ceilings. The man at the wheel had some of the wheel-spikes driven through his boots. It was a wonder some of us weren't swept overboard. Worse still, we had ten thousand feet of lumber aboard—on deck, of course—and when that sea hit us the lumber

the beach of a little bay. Towards this haven we headed, and dropped anchor.

The Old Ship Sinks

WE got the Eskimos out to the schooner, and found them to be very friendly little fellows. They were hunters, and of course they knew the coast thoroughly. So it was arranged that one of them would pilot us to an inlet he told us about, out plan being to freeze in the schooner there and make camp. The Eskimo piloted us to the inlet next day, but when we got there we found, to our disgust, that there was no protection against the

like a log. Our voyage into the northern waters was over. Maybe it was a good thing the old tub sank as she did, for if she'd fallen apart at sea, I wouldn't be telling this story. It was pretty tough to see our cargo sinking into the salt water, but we salvaged some of it. Some of the flour was half-eatable, but the sugar and the rolled oats were a total loss. Then we had our lumber, the hardware, and some of the woolen goods. No store would have handled the stuff, but we were a long way from the bright lights, and the Eskimos have some queer ideas about quality and values.



We were headed across a country that no white man had travelled previously. It was not even familiar to the Eskimos.

moved, shearing through the fo'c'stle and jarring the stern-post loose. We could feel the ship settle, drop, and settle again. We threw heavy engine oil overboard to break the waves, and altered our course. By doing that, and doing it without loss of time, we saved ourselves from being swamped.

That was a bad night. There was a heavy sea running, and our crippled ship took a lot of punishment. Every once in a while her deck would be swept by a sea, and we had to hold on to things or be swept overboard. It was cold, too—bitterly cold. But dawn came at last and we were still afloat. The storm had let up a bit but we were pretty helpless, and didn't do much more than drift. We discovered, too, that our lifeboat had been carried away in the darkness. However, about noon of the following day we got a sailing breeze, so we hoisted our canvas and got as far as Sudley Inlet, on the shore of Northern Quebec. But we were making heavy weather of it, for we could scarcely control the schooner, and our sails froze up on us. We were all soaked to the skin, of course, and about as miserable as it is possible to be. We gave up trying to steer the schooner after a while, the winds varying so much, but towards evening we sighted land, and made out four Eskimos on

Spring ice. There was nothing to do but find another place, so we got into a rowboat and made for the other side of the inlet—a jaunt of three miles across pretty rough water. We took rations with us—enough to last us overnight. Before we had reached the other side of the inlet the wind had risen again, and soon after we drew our rowboat up on the beach a gale was blowing. To make a long story short, the storm continued for a week, which meant that we had to exist for that period on the overnight rations we'd taken with us. Naturally we hadn't any left after the first day, but we foraged around the beach and found mussels. As most people know, they are a species of shellfish something like an oyster. They were fairly plentiful on our beach at low tide, and it was a good thing they were, for without them we'd have starved to death. We ate them raw, and didn't worry about eating them in a month that had no 's in it, believe me.

When the storm subsided sufficiently to allow us to cross the inlet again, we launched our rowboat and rowed back to the schooner. We decided to beach her anyway, but it turned out that we didn't have to do that, for when we got her into about ten feet of water her stern-post fell out with the keel, and she sank

yards long and fifty yards wide—from which we took over 4,000 salmon trout. This may sound like a fish story, but believe it or not, as you will. We fished through the ice, dropping our net through the holes. The nets were made by hand from ropes.

Eskimos Like Novelties

CHRISTMAS had come before we knew where we were, and by that time the Eskimos had begun to gather around us. By the beginning of the year we were doing a fair business with the natives. That Winter we collected 350 white fox, paying five dollars a pelt. Of course, we paid in merchandise. The Eskimos were tickled to pay us three white fox for a sack of flour, and they would come across with eight pelts for a 30-30 rifle.

The Eskimos are great traders and they like to get their hands on new things. One man who traded with us that Winter bought nine rifles, just to satisfy his pride.

One of our best sellers was a line of dolls' trunks. The Eskimos used them on the front of sleighs, storing matches and other odds and ends in them. We got two white fox pelts for each trunk, which worked out at about \$100 a trunk. It sounds funny, I know, but the Eskimos were tickled with the dolls, and we weren't making our fortunes. The laws of compensation work everywhere. It takes money to trade with the natives of the north-land barrens, and you don't run across so many wealthy fur traders.

The Eskimos live in snow houses, which they keep warm with seal-oil lamps. The lamps are made out of a soapstone, which is rubbed into the shape of a sea shell. The container is filled with seal oil, and moss is used as a wick. By the use of this primitive heater snow houses can be brought up to a temperature of sixty degrees. That isn't exactly hot, I'll admit, but I've lived in modern city houses that were colder unless you stayed up all night with the furnace. And, of course, the Eskimo doesn't need to keep his snow house warm, for he is dressed for low temperature and his blood is thicker than ours. In fact, there's nothing thin-blooded about an Eskimo; he's cheerful, honest, and as generous as they make them if he's treated decently. It was a pleasure to have them around our post. They love music, and were greatly interested in several gramophones that we had salvaged from our schooner. These music-boxes were worth about \$35, but they brought \$75 up North—fifteen fox pelts. We put on dances, and the Eskimos would dance till they were tired out. Their favorite dish was Jell-O, because it shook and because they could see through it. All our food tickled their palates—except spices and mustard.

We had our little excitements up there in the solitude. I remember vividly one hair-raising experience I had. I was hanging out at a fish lake in a snow house. I went to sleep one night, and when I woke up in the morning I heard the dogs whining. I felt very sleepy and could scarcely breathe. Reaching for my matches I lit one, but it immediately went out. However, it showed me what was wrong. I was buried under snow. There was so little air in the space where I lay that I couldn't get a candle to burn, so I gave up the attempt and began to dig myself out. It was no easy job, either, for there was about forty feet of snow to dig through. However, I got through it, and as soon as the air got in I lit a candle and got after the dogs. When we were all safe outside, smoke began to pour out of the snow house, and I watched it burn up. It is a fact! The stove had caught fire somehow, and there was enough inflammable stuff in the dugout to bring it down in a steady ruin.

I remember another hair-raising experience we had that Winter. We camped overnight on the ice, and went to sleep quiet

snugly. But when we turned out in the morning, we found that the ice we were camped on had split during the night, and there we were, right on the edge of the split. One half of the floe had drifted out to sea. We missed being on it by about five feet, which was close enough to make us gasp.

That Spring we got ready to head back to civilization. The Summer was spent hunting dog-feed, as the Hudson's Bay Company and the French Company as well wouldn't give us passage unless we agreed not to go back into the territory to trade, and sold them our furs at Arctic prices. They wouldn't even sell us twine or rope to make fishing nets. However, we weren't beaten, for we unravelled all ropes that were on the schooner and made them over into twine, from which we wove nets. We caught half a dozen whales at one time with these improvised nets. We cut the whales up and buried them under rocks for dog-feed. We also dried about fifteen whales. Then we caught and dried about eight thousand salmon for dog-feed. By Autumn we had about forty tons of dog-feed ready for the long trip to Cochrane, Ontario.

We did some trading to clear up and didn't get away till late in February. It was a warm day when we set off with our five big sleds. We had thirty-six dogs and these dogs hauled three thousand fish, large quantities of dried walrus and whale, and our furs, bedding and human food. Each dog, I figured, had about 150 pounds to take care of on the trail. It was quite an undertaking, for we were headed across a country that no white man had travelled over previously. It was not even familiar to the Eskimos.

On the second day out we ran into a cold snap—and it was a cold snap! The thermometer went down to seventy degrees below zero, and the runners on two of our sleds split. We repaired them by shooting holes through the metal with a rifle. Needs must when the devil drives! Then on we went again. It's hard to pick out one day from another now, but I recall the grief we had for a time when we struck a stretch of country where there wasn't enough snow to make snow houses. It was bitter going during that period, for we had to face headwinds, and all of us had our faces frozen badly. Finally we hit a place called Koolah, where we camped in comfort. After that we took to the sea ice and headed for Cape Smith. We could see this objective two days before we reached it as a result of mirages. Cape Smith is a Hudson's Bay outpost and we found a young fellow in charge there. He was all alone and the North had got him all right. I felt sorry for the kid.

Provincetown, Cape Harrison, then Nastapoka. The names come easily, but I'd hate to travel the same long trail again under the same conditions. At Nastapoka, by the way, there is some beautiful country, and a waterfall that is higher than Niagara. We sighted timber for the first time on Whale River, but we could smell the trees for hours before we saw them. The dogs had never seen trees before, and they jumped sideways when we began to pass shrubs. Then came Port George, where we saw our first Cree Indians, and a sudden lot they seemed to be after the friendly and cheerful little Eskimos. From Port George we passed on to Rupert's House and Moose Factory over the ice of James Bay. The ice was so thin in places that we could see it melt after we'd passed over it. Sounds fishy, I know, but it's absolutely true.

Well, we got to Cochrane at last, and got our affairs straightened out. None of us had made a fortune, I assure you, but we had something to show for the long period of isolation. I may go back up North, although I'm not keen about it. You need a lot of money up there nowadays, and its too crowded, anyway.

Shrines of Britain's Glory

By CHARLES CONWAY

Stirling (Part II)

THE office of Keeper of Stirling Castle was held continuously by the heads of the Erskine family from 1370 to 1713, with but one short break. In the latter year the Earl of Mar, who was then head of the family, lost the office by reason of his having commanded the Jacobite army at the Battle of Sheriffmuir, but it was restored, after a lapse of more than a couple of centuries, to the Earl of Mar and Kellie.

The most historic building in the town itself is the High Church, which was originally the conventual church of a Franciscan monastery, founded by James IV in 1494. It was there that Mary, Queen of Scots, was crowned in 1543, at the age of nine months, and in the same year it was the scene of the Earl of Arran's renunciation of the reformed faith. In 1544 Mary of Guise, the mother of the infant queen, was invested with her appointment as regent in the church, which was the scene, twenty years later, of the coronation of James VI, who was then one year old.

On the square western battlemented tower of the church can still be seen the marks of the damage caused by the guns of General Monk's army, when it besieged Stirling in 1691, five years before the building was divided into two separate parish churches, which have since been known as the East and the West Churches, respectively. Among the most famous ministers of the churches were: James Guthrie, who was an incumbent of the east church, and suffered martyrdom for his faith in 1661, and Ebenezer Erskine, the founder of the Scottish Secessionist Church, who was minister of the west church in the early eighteenth century.

Among the many ancient buildings in the town are: Cowane's Hospital, a quaint old charitable institution founded by John Cowane in the seventeenth century, and Argyll's Lodging, which has been used for many years past as a military hospital. It is one of the finest existing specimens of a Scottish town house of the seventeenth century, and was erected by the poetical Earl of Stirling, who died insolvent, with the result

that the house passed into the hands of the Argyll family, and thus acquired its present name.

Archbishop Hanged

THE Old Town House, which is surmounted by a spire, was erected in 1701, when it replaced the house in front of which John Hamilton, the last Roman Catholic Archbishop of St. Andrews, was hanged in 1571. He was taken prisoner at the storming of Dumbarton Castle in that year, and was executed for his alleged complicity in the murders of Lord Darnley, the second husband of Mary, Queen of Scots, and of the Regent Moray.

On the front of the building known as Spittal's House appears the representation of a pair of scissors, with an inscription to the effect that the house was given for the support of the poor by Robert Spittal, tailor to James IV; an old mansion bearing the name of Darnley's House was used as a nursery for both James VI and his son, Prince Henry, and the unfinished structure known as Mar's Work was erected by the Earl of Mar about 1594. The last-named is but an architectural fragment, but it is richly ornamented, and the stone used in its construction was brought from the Abbey of Cambuskenneth, which was demolished by the Earl, but he died during the progress of the work and the proposed structure was never completed.

Cambuskenneth Abbey, on the western side of the town, which was founded by David I in 1147, was once the wealthiest religious house in the northern kingdom, but little of it remains today, except a detached tower, the western door of the church and the foundations of the walls. The Scottish Parliament held many meetings in the Abbey, and James III and his wife, Margaret of Denmark, were buried in the church. The remains of the royal pair were discovered in 1864, and above their resting-place Queen Victoria erected a monument as "a restoration of the tomb of her ancestors."

Best-Loved Hero

CAUSEWAY, about two miles to the north of the town, was held by William Wallace on the eve of the Battle of Stirling Bridge in 1297, and on Abbey Craig, which

overlooks the spot, stands the national memorial to Scotland's best-loved hero. The monument, which is in the form of a square tower, erected in 1869, is a Scottish Vainhall, for within its walls are to be found a number of busts of the country's most illustrious sons, and among its historical relics is Wallace's sword.

The old bridge at Stirling, which was built about 1400, was for some time the only means of exit from the town on its northern side. It is still used as a footbridge, but the Battle of Stirling Bridge, at which Wallace routed the English army under the command of the Earl of Surrey, was fought on a wooden bridge situated about a mile distant upstream, but all traces of this structure have long since disappeared.

In 1746, when the Young Pretender made his unsuccessful attempt to capture Stirling, he planted his guns on Gowhill, to the northeast of the town, in order to oblige the citizens and to do as little damage as possible, but he was speedily routed out by the castle batteries.

The most memorable of Scottish battles, the one in which Robert Bruce gained his decisive victory over the English army in 1314, was fought in the valley of the Bannockburn, about two miles from Stirling, and the Borestone, on which Bruce planted his standard during the engagement, has been preserved for posterity behind an iron grating. The encounter between Bruce and the impetuous De Bohun, which is so graphically described by Sir Walter Scott in "The Lord of the Isles," occurred on the day before the battle which secured for Scotland its independence.—(Copyrighted.)

Saskatchewan Boys to Hold Jamboree

OFFICIALS of the Saskatchewan Boy Scout organization are making plans to hold a jamboree coincident with the holding of the World Scout Conference in Regina in 1932. The proposed jamboree will be staged in the Qu'Appelle Valley, and it is intended to make it a much larger gathering than the one held last year. Scout units in other Canadian provinces and in the northern parts of the United States may be invited to join the Saskatchewan Scouts in this camp.

Soliloquies in Victoria's Suburbia

No. 3

THERE is a 200-foot Douglas fir on our Saanich place. It is one of the last of the grand old army which used to march all through this southern end of Vancouver Island, and there is not a more beautifully symmetrical tree standing anywhere.

For it has had a chance to grow and develop on all sides. From enormous lower branches it tapers to the top, a perfect symphony of warm brown, sunshot green and purple shadows. In the daytime it is a worshipping thing of strength and beauty, and at night, when it is limned against a starry sky, it is like a pyramid which has been erected to the glory of God, and the stars, seen through its branches, are like bright lamps which have been hung there. Even when the strongest Winter winds blow and all the lesser trees bend and sway before it, this fir stands as steady as a hill. Behind it and to the right of it is a young forest of satellites—second growth fir, larch, cedar, maples, willows. Some of them have reached a height of a hundred feet or more, but they are dwarfed by the mightiness of this king of firs.

We had a hard time saving it when they were clearing the land here in the valley, making a clean sweep of everything. Somebody had said it might fall, though its roots run out for fifty feet in every direction and a hillside stands like a shield to the northeast. So we quoted to the powers that ruled over it the following verse, which is a translation of a very, very old Greek saying:

"Who wantonly destroys a tree, and naked leaves the sod,
Before another Spring rolls round shall feel
The hand of God."

It had its effect: the fir was let alone. So there it is in all its glory, and we dare to feel a sort of humble kinship with it.

One day last Autumn a man who cuts trees for a living and saws them into stove wood, called to see us. One recognizes that there must be such men and that we must have wood to burn. The calling is an entirely honorable one and not necessarily a heartless one either, for we have been told that many such men feel real grief at having to destroy

a beautiful tree. But this man didn't. He was a most prosaic and matter-of-fact person. He wanted to buy our Douglas fir. Just for a moment we thought, like ourselves, he desired it, because it is what it is, a symbol of a fast vanishing forest, and that perhaps he wanted the land round it, too, to make a sort of shrine of it.

Not at all, as he explained. He computed the number of cords there were in the tree: "Maybe twenty-five or thirty, takin' her branches an' all, an' I'll pay you five dollars for her as she stands, cut her up, an' take her off your place in less'n a fortnight." He offered this in the tone of voice of one who does not mind being a bit generous now and then. Someday a large and heavy branch of a tree is going to fall and hit that man, and teach him more respect for forest monarchs.

There has been a lot of tree-cutting in Saanich lately, most of it to the good, for crooked roads have been made straight, and many a willful bit of timber, where branches hung out and threatened motorists, has been lopped off dangerous limbs till there is a clear vision ahead. In most cases the choicest of the trees have been spared. We have watched two twin dogwoods, which in the Spring are a fairy vision, and which stand just beyond the small bridge near the park of the West Saanich Road which overlooks the range. They have not been touched yet. We have every hope and faith that they are to be left alone, so have scores of other residents along the West Road, for these two tall gracious things in the full of their blossoming are worth a special pilgrimage, and to us of the countryside, they are the Spring's chosen messengers, bringing the earliest greetings.

Probably there are not many city dwellers who realize what is involved in the cutting of cordwood and the delivering of it to their doors, especially if it consists of the first growth fir, which everybody prefers.

The felling of the tree itself is a heavy task. If, as is often the case, it is from five to seven feet in diameter, as many of the trees are which have been cut out from the remotest roadways during the season, it will take two men for several hours to a full day to

saw the biggest of them down. They may be held up by a flow of resin. From one of the trees taken recently, which the fire had killed last year, the pitch ran in a flood when the first cut was made, the cut which indicates where the tree is to fall. It was impossible to continue sawing with the stuff flowing. Finally a fire was made in the cut, the tree was ringed and the flames ate round for hours.

It seems a pity that all this resin can't be used for something else than starting fires. It's excellent for that, of course, nothing better. Quantities of it are found among the roots of the trees in a solidified state. From one tree before the burning was started two two-gallon tins of liquid pitch were taken. A small stick dipped in this is all the kindling necessary to get the fire going either in the kitchen or the grate.

After the tree has been felled, the branches must all be lopped off. These make the best of wood, for they are very hard and last a long time. Then arrives the mash with the donkey engine and crosscut saws to cut the bole into the length of block desired. He charges from sixty to seventy-five cents a rick, and it takes three ricks to make a cord if the blocks are sixteen inches, four if they are twelve. When he has finished the great chunks must be split and hauled to the road, where they are piled into dimensions of four by four by eight for delivery. Unless one owns a truck one must pay two dollars a cord to have it hauled to town. A little computation will show why wood must be sold for at least \$8 a cord in order for the various parties to make anything.

"I am going if I drop dead," said sixty-three-year-old Edwin Cuthbert, of Hull, England, as he started recently for his daughter's grave, which he had visited every day since her death, but he fell lifeless within sight of the house.

A feature of the recent exhibition in London was a motorcycle whose saddle could be raised or lowered by pressure on the handlebars, and whose tires were inflated by pressure on the saddle.

Story of Life of Elizabeth Barrett Browning, The Poetess

By ETHEL SEYMOUR

THE Barretts of Wimpole Street," is the name of the charming drama which is said to be "one of the loveliest plays of modern England in conception and in language."

It is performed at the Queen's Theatre, London, by Sir Barry Jackson's company, the part of the heroine being taken by the "star" who, in Henry Ainley's "Hamlet," at the Haymarket (a command performance of which took place this season), played Ophelia, and who, it is said, reaches in this character the high-water mark of her career.

Fire and humor, pathos and suffering, sympathy and understanding, talent and culture, are brought before the eyes of the "emancipated" youth of today in the life and thoughts, emotions and actions of cultured youth of more than one hundred years ago. A famous woman—in the most dramatic period of her career—lives again through the rendering of Gwen Frangcon-Davies.

A LITTLE girl was born at the residence of her uncle, Coxshaw Hall, in Durham. She was the first child of her parents. She did not remain long alone; brothers and two sisters came to share the home—eight brothers—she the eldest of a family of eleven!

Her father, rich by inheritance before his twentieth year, found no house to suit him, and built in Herefordshire, close to the Malvern Hills, a semi-Oriental mansion of his own designing. "Hope End" was completed when the child was three and the first brother had arrived.

This "luxurious home standing in a lovely park, among trees and sloping hills," was the setting of her early life. Here she had "a little chamber in the house" all to herself; here the library provided her with learned education; here, clasping her precious doll against her breast, she "read Homer at the age of eight."

She has recorded of herself: "The Greeks were my demi-gods, and haunted me out of Pope's Homer until I dreamt more of Agamemnon than of Moses, the black pony." Love of the mythology, the history, the literature of the Greeks consumed her; their gods and heroes became companions of her games (see her poem "Hector in the Garden"). Ardent and vivacious, she absorbed life and learning as a thirsty man quaffs water.

From her earliest years she scribbled rhyme; delighted, with the other children, to vie in cultivation of her garden plot; at ten, wrote tragedies in French and English which were acted in the nursery, and shared her brother Edward's tutor.

At thirteen her epic poem in four cantos, dedicated to her father, so pleased him that he ordered the printing of fifty copies, and gave her a tutor of her own. The British Museum has a copy of this work. It is a remarkable production for thirteen. Its preface states that: "Poetry is the first, and most celebrated of all the fine arts, a conviction which remained with the authoress to the end of life."

Spine Injured in Accident

THE Barretts had for generations owned plantations in the West Indies and had been born abroad, Moulton Barrett, himself, being born in Jamaica. "Ba" was the first to be born in England for more than a century. Before her father's eccentricities developed into monomania, his nonconformist religious fervors urged him to a measure of social reform. At Ledbury, their nearest village, he, a man of wealth and position, read and prayed with, and taught, the unlettered villagers, taking with him to the meetings his eldest child. The parish church contains a monument witnessing to his earnest labors. The divine right of authority, divorced from reason, was the rock he broke upon.

So far his obsession of parental authority had not greatly harmed his children—but the obsession grew.

"Ba" was an eager, impetuous and frail being. A cough and an accident began a long illness which confined her to her couch. She was about fifteen, when, wishing to ride Moeves, she endeavored to saddle him in a field, alone; and fell, the saddle falling on her and injuring her spine. Though she became an invalid in her body, her restless mental energy poured itself out in work and study. She read Greek harder than many an Oxford student.

Her life became too retired. Social amenities did not attract her. No kindred spirits were welcomed to the house. She loved and revered her father, adored her brother Edward, and showered tender solicitude on her blind tutor. But equal companionship there was none—no sparkling wit to match with hers, no change, no contrast. By nineteen she had produced "An Essay in Mind" in verse, with other poems, published in 1826.

Her mother, sweet and gentle, ever submissive to authority, died in 1828, worn out by child-bearing and her husband, and Moulton Barrett now leaned with all his weight upon his eldest child.

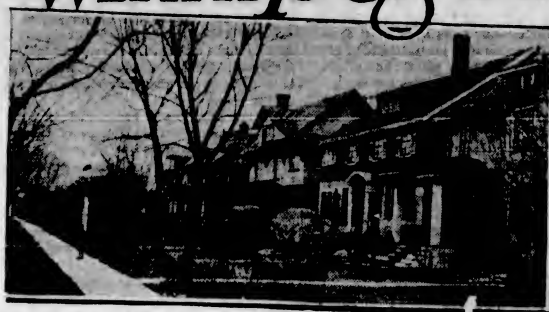
The next important event in the daughter's life was the emancipation of the negroes, which closed the day at Hope End. Her father, though still rich, could no longer afford that luxurious home, and Ba, now twenty-six, entered a new phase of life. The family was moved to Sidmouth while awaiting a new permanent abode, and three not unhappy years were passed.

"Prometheus" Published

IN 1833 came "Prometheus Bound," her translation from the Greek of Aeschylus, which, though published anonymously, brought her the reputation of a Greek scholar. Ten years later she made a fresh translation.

The grief and self-reproach of Ba were insupportable. But for her, but for her, he would be alive. It was she who brought him death—her fault he found a watery grave. It was thought she could not recover. She herself, feared her reason would give way. It is evident that the good sea air had done its work, and unknown to the sufferer had fortified and revived her, giving her strength to go through that terrible mental strain. Yet months passed, and Winter came before she could take up any threads of life or work. The sea had become hateful to her, but she could not leave it and return to London.

Winnipeg Takes Worry from Winter



Dorchester Ave. which has central heating.

IN Winnipeg there are fourteen hundred buildings without coal shovels and wood piles—whole streets of houses, offices, theatres and stores with smokeless chimneys even when King Zero swings his stinging whip.

Fourteen hundred buildings blessed by the smokeless, fireless, dirtless heat which comes from distant furnaces through underground pipes! More than \$3,000,000 is invested in this new venture, and another \$2,500,000 is now being added.

It's a dream of a dreamer come true, the latest chapter in a sign of adventure which began in the backyard of a house in Lockport, N.Y., fifty-three years ago. The hero of the story died long ago and his name is almost unknown—for Birdsey Holly was one of the neglected men of genius of the last century. He pioneered the steam fire engine and the rotary pump, and made possible the pumping of water through underground pipes. Then he figured it: water could be conveyed from a central point, why not steam? Why not heat whole streets and towns from a central furnace? University professors solemnly proved that it couldn't be done; engineers scoffed at the idea and ordinary folks (you may be sure) cracked many a joke at his expense.

And so this visionary with the grey-streaked beard turned the backyard of his house into an indoor laboratory. "I can see him now, digging that funny winding line of trenches in his own and his neighbor's backyards," said John Walsh, his partner and friend, long after. "I never could figure how he got that 700 feet of pipe into that trench line. And that big boiler he built, and put in the basement! Yes! The coils of ugly pipes all over the house wouldn't be used in a backwoods garage today. But the crazy contraption worked. When Holly showed 'em the boiler running under ten pounds pressure and then took 'em upstairs to feel the steam pipes, say, some of those sceptics had to burn their fingers before they believed the pipes were hot."

Franchise Secured

ENTHUSIASTIC neighbors and friends dug down for cash to start the Holly Steam Combination Company. A franchise was secured to erect a central heating plant. Trenches were dug and pipes laid. An old, rusty boiler was purchased from a shut-down factory at Buffalo and shipped to Lockport on a canal barge. Steam was generated. "And in less than half an hour, every coil in every house on the line was piping hot," Walsh in-



Central heating station of the Winnipeg Heating Company which sold 166,000 pounds of steam last winter. ABOVE—Mr. B. Holly.

forms me. "It sure turned Lockport on its ear."

Central stations made their own appearance in New York, Grand Rapids, Pittsburg, Portland and many American cities. And now Winnipeg is fast discarding its coal shovels, buckets and ash cans. In five years from today one-third of its buildings will enjoy central station heat.

In 1922 a black funnel-shaped cloud raced along the transmission lines between Winnipeg River and the city. Steel towers were hurled to the ground, and the city plunged in darkness. Six weeks later another "twister" played hob with the lines.

It was decided to build a steam plant for emergency use, and some ingenious person (who maybe never heard of Holly) hit on the idea of making this plant pay its way by selling steam for heating purposes.

Central Heating for Houses

THE plant is very up-to-date. From the time Alberta-mined coal reaches the siding till it is blown into the furnaces it is untouched by human hands. Machinery elevates it to giant hoppers in the roof of the concrete structure where it goes through a magnetic contrivance which separates bolts, nails, etc., from the coal. Gravity propels the coal to the main floor where mechanical pulverizers grind



it to powder and once again the fuel journeys to the room where it is stored in bins ready to be fed into the furnaces.

In one corner of the building there are three small electric boilers. These contrivances save more than \$15,000 a year in coal bills. For when the city sleeps and the demand for electricity falls off, these boilers assume the burden of heating downtown, the fires in the furnace being banked.

Last year steam to the value of \$372,000 was sold and the plant had a net surplus of \$31,000. The steam standby plant erected to guarantee Winnipeg its supply of electricity during disturbances to the power lines is actually paying dividends!

It is claimed that users of steam from this plant have saved as much as forty per cent in the cost of heating buildings.

Temperature Controlled

IN 1928 the plant was erected down back lanes. Four months later steam was generated in the boilers which now provide heat for more than 1,000 homes and apartment buildings.

The cost of this heating for homes varies, of course, but generally speaking it's the same as the price of coal, without any work or dirt. The householder controls the temperature by thermostat. A condenser transforms the steam into hot water, quickly obtainable.

In Winnipeg a house may be even minus chimneys. Fire risks are reduced to a minimum and ash collection is eliminated.

In a second residential district a small heating station in an underground room supplies the needs of more than 200 homes. Last Winter oil was the fuel used. This Winter coal is employed.

Now Winnipeg is building a \$2,500,000 plant to heat more than 300 houses.

Steam will go through mains to sub-stations at strategic points where it will be converted into hot water to be distributed to surrounding houses. And still larger extensions are under consideration.

Commandant in Favor of Police Work as Career For Women

By MARY S. ALLEN, O.B.E.

Commandant of the Women's Auxiliary Police Service of London

THERE are still a large number of people who regard police work as a distinctly masculine job, and who look somewhat askance at the woman who states that she wishes to become a police-woman. This attitude, is, however, quite understandable when one realizes that until 1914 all police work was entrusted entirely to men. The need, created by the war, undoubtedly gave to women their first opportunity of service in the capacity of police, and also proved to many the absolute necessity for its being considered as a regular profession in which they could contribute to the general welfare of the public.

It never dawned upon our forefathers that men were not, and never could be, all sufficient to deal with every police problem irrespective of sex. Now that our eyes have been opened, the truth is forced upon us that in the near future the world will stand amazed that such a natural reform would ever have been the subject of such bitter controversy. In a few years time police-women will be looked upon by every sane man and woman as an essential factor in our social life, not in any way usurping the work, or lessening the prestige, of their male colleagues, but supplementing them and making the work of the police as a whole far more efficient. We look forward, then, with confidence to a future when crime will be prevented rather than punished, where there will be fewer prisons and insane asylums and the efficient body of men and women known as the police force will bring into daily practice the truth of the words: "Prevention is better than cure."

Special Qualifications Needed

FOR those wishing to take up police work very special qualifications are required. It is essential that they should have a high educational standard and have had a certain amount of experience in social work. They should not be shocked at the nature of some of the work they will be called upon to do. It should be remembered that to be really good policewomen they should be prepared to use their own tact and judgment on all difficult problems brought before them, and never feel it a waste of time to deal with any problem, however small, that concerns women and children. There is no doubt that the best results have been obtained by women who have high mental qualifications, and though, of course, physical capacity and good health are necessary, these qualities are not so essential as a high moral and intellectual standard.

At the present time a policewoman does not receive equal pay with the men, and her chances of promotion are almost non-existent. For this reason it is essential that pressure should be brought on all in authority to remedy the position, for it is of little use to advocate the employment of fully-qualified women and to demand the highest type, unless the advantages of entering the profession are known to be substantial and real. To obtain a really efficient force it has been proved that the training of women police should be given the most careful consideration, for it is useless to suppose that because a woman is motherly and kind she will be a disciplined and loyal officer. Police work is considered a highly skilled and specialized profession for men and should be thought so for women.

Public Mind Advances

FOR women to accept less is eventually to be retarded, and perhaps destroy the whole movement, for it is not only an occupation that it should be taken up, but as a life work, and the acceptance of a somewhat vague and almost patronizing share of the work of the police as merely welfare and social is to be deplored.

We are now seeing a great advance in the public mind on this question, and the report of the Royal Commission which is so much in favor of the employment of women police is an added support. Even so we need the right type of woman to come forward to take up the work, and if the advantages on entry do not seem all that were anticipated, she should continue in spite of this to build up the position from inside the force, which is the method adopted by those who have worked for many years, and who entered at poor pay and when the chances of pension and promotion did not exist.

Equal Rights Won by Chinese Women

EQUALITY of men and women in China is provided by a law which has passed the Legislative Council.

The law, incorporated in the civil code, is primarily intended to elevate women to the same position as that enjoyed by the women of the western world. It is known as the law of family relations.

While under the old laws a woman was forbidden to dispose of her property without the consent of her husband, she now has full power to do whatever she pleases with her own wealth. Unmarried daughters have the same right of property inheritance as sons. The duty of a wife to obey her husband is not recognized by law.

Third Husband's Name Unknown to Wife

MRS. Helen Hansen was granted a divorce at Seattle from her fourth husband, William Hansen. She was asked the name of her third husband.

"I really don't know. I've forgotten his name," she told the judge.

She said her third husband was a Scotchman—she remembered that, all right—and they were married in France, she recalled, but she couldn't remember his name.

During a recent fog in England, rockets were fired 1,000 feet into the air to show the location of Croydon airport.

For eighteen months that correspondence was continued, growing more and more intimate as the weeks passed on—a correspondence which, unknown to her, was in after years published and republished for the delight of countless readers.

Browning's admiration of the work flamed into admiration of the worker, causing a little, painful pause. But that soon passed upon his promising never, never to offend again. He became a frequent caller, flush only present—not always pleased to see him.

By degrees he gleaned the circumstances of her life. He began to see that it was not so much disease, as family conviction, which held her to her couch, and formed his own opinions. Little by little he encouraged her to believe in health, to try to walk, even to go out, until, in July, she writes to him: "I have really been out and am really alive after it—which is more surprising still."

Marriage Takes Place

BY August he had again declared his feeling for her—he had also comprehended the sort of man her father was. By September her doctor agreed that a visit to Italy would be the best escape from an English Winter, and she had told Browning of her father's intolerance regarding marriage for his sons and daughters. Moulton-Barrett would not hear of the Italian plan; it was "undignified and rebellious" of the family to support it, and it came to naught. But it forced his daughter to recognize his attitude towards her health.

By January, 1846, Browning was her accepted lover. He urged her marriage. He had sufficient for himself. Ba's private means were ample. Her sisters were sympathetic, her maid devoted, the household on her side. But the danger was immense; the slightest suspicion of his intentions would exclude Browning from the house, his letters would be returned, or stopped and opened. She told him of her father's treatment of her sister—the wrath, the dreadful scenes, the suffering of the innocent girl whose hand was asked in marriage. On the subject of his children her father was a monomaniac, quoting Scripture to enforce his views of "passive obedience," and particularly in respect to marriage.

She made their engagement conditional. Her forty years' habit of implicit obedience was hard to break. The slightest gossip alarmed her; the terror of discovery continued. Yet with it all her health improved. She went for longer drives; she ceased to be carried up and down the stairs; she walked out and enjoyed the turf beneath her feet. For the first time in five years she wrote a letter out of her room. She looked so well that her relatives commented on it—her father refused to acquiesce.

The year wore to Autumn. The nervous strain was telling upon Browning, who now suffered from frequent headaches. The family

at the mercy and under the authority of the family. Too shy, too much of an invalid, to receive visitors, her letter-writing was almost her sole means of communicating with congenial minds, and, critically speaking, her prose was often more excellent than her verse. Her thirty-fifth year was passing. Spinsterhood and resignation seemed her lot.

But beyond the limits of Wimpole Street her reputation as an authoress was increasing. Editors were finding her out. Aided by Hugh Stuart Boyd she was contributing long essays to The Athenaeum, writing a second series the following year. She read every available poetical work. Amongst contemporaries, Tennyson and Browning captured her imagination.

She had one constant companion, the little brown spaniel "Flush," given to her by Miss Mitford, who, rather than leave his mistress, would refuse to walk. Every day, after an intelligent observation of the dinner brought up to her, he would quietly retire to his sofa, reposing for fully fifteen minutes, awaiting his share—never fawning, never asking. He was not taught this: it was his own instinctive consideration for the one human he adored. To others—as the guardian of his mistress—seemed always suspicious, and at times defended greatly. Then he would sit upright on the sofa, looking at Ba with despairing eyes until, at last permitted to approach her, he rushed across the room, trembling, "kissing" first one hand and then the other, gazing beseechingly in her face.

Reputation Grows

HER reputation grew. In 1840 a two-volume edition of her poetry was published by Moxon. It was in accord with popular taste and instantly successful, increasing the number and enthusiasm of her admirers. It brought many appreciative letters, including one from Carlyle.

That year Browning had been to Italy for the second time, whither he was hoping shortly to return. Arriving home in the new year of 1845, a copy of these two volumes awaited him. Though a learned man and a poet, he was less known to the public than the clustered authoress whose works had appealed to him, as his to her. He had never met her, though he knew of her well through Kenyon. The volumes entranced him and he spent a whole week reading them. The mention of his name in "Lady Geraldine's Courtship" stirred him deeply. He wrote a letter (it is post-marked January 10, 1845): "I love your verses with all my heart. . . . I do, as I say, love these books with all my heart."

"Such a letter from such a hand!" replied the authoress the day of its receipt. It was the beginning of a continuous correspondence, but it was four months ere Browning was admitted to the dim room in Wimpole Street, and stood face to face with Ba.

NOTHING UP MY SLEEVE

By THURSTON
the Magician

From the night he watched, fascinated, as a boy of seven, while Hermann the Great amazed his audience in the City Hall in Columbus, Ohio. Howard Thurston was determined to become a magician. He would have started for a whole summer except for a kind hearted lady, but finally made a hit at Tony Pastor's old New York music hall. He followed a successful coast-to-coast tour with equal success in London, and played before crowned heads on the Continent before returning to America, and starting for Australia, which proved a gold mine. Then came death and disaster. The next time was to Saigon, Szechuan, then to Batavia in Java.

ARTICLE IX

THE heat, the rain and work had weakened my vitality. At the end of five days, when the boat docked at Singapore, I was suffering from the fever. I have been in some hot places and have experienced temperatures from forty below to 130 degrees above, but it seemed to me that Singapore, on that day, was smothered with a deadly heat.

The loading and unloading of the baggage, which consisted of more than 200 pieces, was a serious task that always required my personal attention. I was exposed to the sun a great deal that afternoon. One of the large boxes was broken on the wharf, and during the attempt to save the contents I felt a dizziness and a nasty tremor down my spine.

I shook it off two or three times and continued the direction of the disembarkment. Then something seemed to strike the back of my head; the baggage became blurred, the dock began to reel and away under my feet. I felt myself slipping into oblivion. I gathered my courage and staggered to a hitching post in the shade. With the full force of my will I screamed in a hysterical voice: "I won't! I won't! Damn it, I won't!"

I clutched the post until my fingernails were broken, still screaming and swearing to drive away the horrible feeling. By sheer will power I fought this paralyzing sensation until my curses and prayers had forced from my being the peril of the white man in the Orient—sunstroke.

Rangoon, the Incredible

WE had leased the Theatre Royal in Calcutta by cable from Sydney for the month of October, and had paid half the rent in advance. There were three weeks to fill before our engagement, so we took the first boat to Rangoon.

I shall never forget Rangoon, with its dirty beggars; the withered arm that is always raised to heaven; the dirty yogi sleeping on a bed of spikes; the leg bent at the knee and bound to the body until the flesh has shriveled away; the big-headed child; the horrible cripples and the frightful freaks; the long-bearded priest who blesses you or curses you, according to your buckshis, or gifts, all begging, crying or praying for buckshis! "Buckshis! Buckshis!" Its streets filled with beautiful silken-gowned women, eyes veiled, who smoked large cheroots; the filthy native sections and the beautiful boulevards and palaces of the extremely wealthy.

Rangoon will always exist; it is too lazy to die. The philosophy of Buddha has cast its spell

in Burma. Its women, the most beautiful in the Orient; its men, the most lovable, charitable and exasperating of all humans—a country without time, where days are counted as hours and tomorrow never comes.

The theatre was built by the British and governed by the city. We arranged to open in two days. Our printing had to be translated into Burmese. I impressed the printer, who published the daily paper, the necessity of speed, and it was arranged that I should call for the bills the next day.

The following morning he told me that as the office closed at three, the copy had not been translated. In an angry voice I demanded that the work be done immediately, as I needed the bills for the show that night. The next day the printing had not been finished. I lost my temper, pounded the desk, and in an outburst of righteous anger I denounced the editor of the paper and all things Burmese.

The man who had imbibed the philosophy of Buddha from birth leaned back in his easy chair, removed the long stem of the hookah from his mouth, gazed at me with the languid eyes of a contented calf, blew the smoke in tantalizing curls from his lips and said: "Why worry, Mr. Thurston, why worry?"

The Spirit of the East

THE spirit of the East had spoken, and as each winter of a quarter century has passed I realized more keenly the wisdom of his words, "Why worry?"

The British ruled in a definite way, and had ordered that the theatre should not be mutilated, even to the extent of driving a nail in the wall. Alterations had to be made in the stage, and all my efforts of two days were fruitless. An hour before the curtain I drove the manager to the British Consulate, where we were again refused permission. The theatre was filling rapidly when we returned. It was a Yankee trick, I admit, but George and the stage crew had done the job while we were gone, and I meekly received the condemnation of the manager, as I gressed and colored my face for the performance, and laid the blame on George.

The first two performances were patronized by the British and foreigners exclusively, while the natives crowded the theatre the remaining eight days.

I was happy in Rangoon. It was a city of enchantment to me. I liked the audiences, the pretty colored costumes of the people, the temples, the beggars, the smell of the hookah, the magicians, the strange looking old high priests, and the quiet happiness that seemed to rest over the town. It was different from anything I had ever seen, and besides, it was the nearest I had been to India, the home of magicians, and the Mecca of my travels. It would always have lived in my heart as a fanciful dream but for the reason that my adventurous spirit got the better of me as I entered a new thrill in the gathering of a great crowd about the Royal Theatre.

A Maharajah's Nuptials

THE theatre manager, with whom I was driving, told me that a maharajah was taking another wife. My curiosity was aroused. I questioned him further and learned that the matrimonial ceremony was to be held in the presence of eighty or the maharajah's wives who had been brought there for the occasion.

"I should like to see that wedding," I remarked.

"Impossible!" he exclaimed. "Don't you understand that no man—except the Buddhist priests—is permitted to gaze upon the faces

in time, but my cigar and holder fell into the temple. Instantly there was a great commotion. The maharajah jumped to his feet, his wives fell upon their faces, and armed guards ran to the door leading to the steps.

Escape was impossible. As I leaped to the landing, four armed men were rushing up, swinging their long swords, and four others were at the foot of the steps. I could see by their excited faces that they felt they had been terribly outraged by a foreign intruder, who, in all justice to their gods, should be done away with.

As the guards came within eight feet of me, I boldly raised my right hand, looked straight

with my hands still high in the air, as if reaching for the invisible handkerchief, I slowly walked through the crowds without interference. Turning the corner a few seconds later I was struck with the realization of the danger I had been in.

The love of adventure had caused me to intrude not only upon the privacy of the individual, but also upon the church and the rulers. And once again I said to myself, as I often do: "What a fool I am!"

It was six days to Calcutta from Rangoon. They were anxious days, and before the last piece of baggage was placed on the dock, I rushed to the Continental Hotel, engaged a

a thrill of anticipation I welcomed the magicians.

They showed me the mango seed; then placed it in a tin can, which was filled with earth. With bamboo sticks and dirty cloths they built a tent around the can. They beat the tom-toms, rattled the gongs and played the bagpipes, and after weird incantations, they raised the front of the tent to show the seed had sprouted eight inches. They repeated their weird ceremonies, and each time the plant had grown until it was three feet high and bore a ripe mango, with which I finished my breakfast.

The mango was delicious, but the trick, to the eyes of a trained magician, was disappointing and without mystery.

I clearly saw the fakirs, under cover of the cloth, take the branches from under their clothing and place them in the can. Despite the fact that three magicians gathered around to shut off my view, I saw the fakir deliberately substitute larger branches for the smaller. These branches were taken from his long robe, also the robes of his assistants. It was a very awkward attempt, and a failure as far as mystery was concerned.

Several troupes of magicians entered and exhibited their tricks. Finally I asked for the very best. Three men dressed in gaily colored clothes entered and presented their feature illustrations, which, much to my surprise, were the tricks they had learned at the World's Fair in Chicago!

I continued these investigations. Although I was disappointed, I still hoped to find something worthy of the reputation of the Indian magician. Therefore, the boys assembled the magicians, and for three days they gave their performances on the stone floor of my room.

Clever at Sleight-of-Hand

I LEARNED that many of them were very clever at sleight-of-hand, producing some astonishing effects; that their misdirection and patter were well timed, and that many of them had a highly developed personality and showmanship.

This much, at least, should be expected for the reason that some of the tricks have been handed down for generations, and they had accumulated training of hundreds of years. The Indian magician, however, has the advantage of the Occidental, for he squats on the ground and does his palming with the back of his hand to the spectators, whereas the magician of the West is obliged to stand on a stage and show the backs and fronts of his hands, at the same time concealing the object.

The most mystifying of their effects are accomplished by the snake-charmers, who are a caste by themselves.

The snake-charmers, however, in comparison, works at a disadvantage, for the reason that he wears fewer clothes, and at times is obliged to perform his effects with only a breech-cloth around his body.

(To Be Continued)



Left—Thurston and His Inexhaustible Cabinet. From the Emptiness of Which He Produces Twenty Beauties on the Stage. Right—Street Conjuror Thurston Found in India Performing the Burning Rope Trick. While Rope Is Blazing, the Hindu Removes It From About His Neck.

of the maharajah's wives? Above all, no white man can be present. We do not interfere with these native ceremonies. It is a Buddhist affair with all their ancient rites."

My love of the mysterious was aroused. So I left the carriage at the first opportunity and returned to the temple. The entrance was fenced with soldiers. I managed to get to the back without being observed, and found a flight of stone steps leading to the second floor. I mounted the steps and found the door locked, but just below the landing was an open window in the stone wall. I climbed over the sill and could see the ceremony without being seen.

The maharajah was reclining upon a divan. The bride was kneeling at his feet, the priests were chanting a strange ritual. On the floor of the temple the eighty wives of His Royal Highness were lying on silken rugs. I was thrilled at the vision of the spectacle.

Suddenly my foot slipped; I caught myself

in their eyes, and in a commanding voice cried: "Back! Back!"

Magic to the Rescue

THE men stopped suddenly. Holding my imposing attitude, I stepped toward them. To my relief, they lowered their swords and began to retreat. At each step forward I repeated the word, "Back!"

They continued their slow retreat, step by step, until they reached the bottom of the stairs, where their companions awaited them and a group of natives had assembled.

Taking a silk handkerchief from my pocket, I rolled it between my palms, and apparently holding it in my right hand, blew upon it, and it dissolved into nothingness. A look of astonishment came over them.

Speaking slowly, I said, "Thurston—magician—American—your friend."

I repeated these words three times; then,

large room and leased a long corridor, extending the full length of the building. At last I was to witness the magic of India. I hired twenty "boys," as the servants are called in the East, with instructions to bring me, early the next morning, all the magicians they could find in the streets. The following day the corridor was filled; more than a hundred magicians, snake-charmers, animal trainers and street entertainers were there.

My eagerness to witness the famous mysteries of the Orient was so keen that I asked the servants to bring in a troupe of the best performers while I was having coffee in bed.

The Famous Mango Trick

THE first mystery they showed me was the famous mango trick, where the magician, planting a mango seed, causes a tree to grow several feet and bear ripe fruit. I had heard about this wonderful mystery, and with

Island Named After Frigate

By E. P. KAY.

WHEN Commander Richardson, R.N., during his survey of the channels on the eastern side of Vancouver Island, gave the name "Thetis" to the island lying immediately to the north of Kuper Island, and about due east of the City of Ladysmith, he did so to perpetuate the memory of the gallant frigate Thetis, which, under the command of Captain Kuper, C.B., spent the years 1850-53 on this station.

The Thetis was a thirty-six-gun frigate. Her keel was laid at Devonport in December, 1844, and she was launched in December, 1846, her principal dimensions being: Length of keel, 136 ft.; length on gun-deck, 184 ft. 8 ins.; extreme breadth, 46 ft.; depth of hold, 13 ft. 7 ins., and she measured 1,524 tons. For a vessel of her class she was heavily armed, carrying on her main deck four 8-in. 60-cwt. guns and eighteen 32-pounders of 56 cwt., whilst on her quarterdeck and forecabin she mounted fourteen 32-pounders of 41 cwt. She was manned by 300 officers and men.

An interesting sidelight on naval administration of other days is afforded by the story surrounding her construction. Prior to 1832, the Admiralty had maintained a School of Naval Architecture, as a branch of the Royal Naval College at Portsmouth, where a limited number of students, selected from amongst the most promising apprentices in the Royal Dockyards, were instructed in the science of ship design and construction and allied subjects. Their seven-year course successfully completed, these students were eligible as "superior shipwrights" in the dockyards, and, in course of time, were entrusted with the design of such men-of-war as were required.

The system and its results were freely criticized. It was said of many of the vessels so built that they could neither "fight nor run away" and, in 1832, among the sweeping changes made by Sir James Graham, then First Lord of the Admiralty, the School of Naval Architecture was abolished. The original genius of Capt. Symonds, and the starting success of the vessels he designed, led, not only to his appointment as Surveyor of the Navy, but to the Admiralty deciding that the best results would be obtained were the design and construction of our warships entrusted to practical seamen, assisted by trained ships' carpenters.

Method Adopted

THE repeated and costly failure of vessels built under this system, however, forced upon the Admiralty the recognition of the scientific naval architect, and in 1842 Messrs. Read, Chatfield & Creuze—educated in the late School of Naval Architecture—were ordered to submit plans for a frigate and other vessels, with a view to determining whether training of the type they had received was of practical value. It was under these conditions that the design of the Thetis was conceived.

Embodied in her lines were the teachings of the great Swedish architect, Fredrik Henrik Chapman (1721-1806), who, after many

years of study and experience in the shipyards of England, France, Holland and Sweden, evolved, practiced and taught his parabolic method of ship construction, which was speedily adopted by England and the leading naval powers.

Speaking of the Thetis and the excellence of her design, the newspapers of the day significantly note that, when launched, she came to rest within an inch and a half of the constructors' lines, and that, when ready for sea, with all stores on board, her draught was within half an inch of the water her designers had calculated upon. This was most impressive, and far from true of other vessels recently built, in the designing of which sufficient attention had not been paid to the rules of mathematics and mechanics as applied to shipbuilding.

Used As Training Ship
At sea the Thetis was found to steer easily, to be very stiff under canvas, and thoroughly dry. She made from nine to nine and a half knots when close-hauled and under reduced canvas, when her wake showed her to make but very little leeway. Due to her masterly design, she could easily carry five months' provisions and stores.

In 1849, after serving in the Mediterranean in command of Captain Codrington, she was ordered, in the November of that year, to join the experimental squadron based on Lisbon. In the following year, in command of Captain Kuper, she was sent to Esquimaux, where she remained until 1853, in which year her crew took part in a punitive expedition against the Indians. Returning to England in 1854, she was given to Prussia in exchange for two iron paddle-wheel gunboats which saw service in the Russian War, and by her new masters the Thetis was used as a training ship for naval officers and ratings.

More Visit Kew Gardens
A big increase is reported in the figures of attendance at the Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew, in 1930, over the previous year. Last year's attendance was 1,544,212, this total being 34,312 more than that of 1929. The penny toll was abolished on August Bank Holiday, 1929, and it is, therefore, evident that the free entry to the gardens has had a big effect on the attendance.

Underworld Films Are Banned in Canada
THERE are too many revolvers in American motion picture films to suit the Ontario Board of Censors, which has rejected sixty-five films out of 2,022 submitted because of their excessive gunfire, and permitted 466 others to be shown only after deletion or revision.

History of Royal Canadian Mounted Police

By EDWIN T. WOODHALL

(Late Detective, Special and General Branches of Scotland Yard)
NO other police force has quite the same romantic reputation as belongs to the Royal Canadian Mounted Police, formerly the Royal Northwest Mounted Police. The Texas Rangers, those indomitable hunters of bandits and cattle rustlers, have an altogether more parochial and limited fame.

The beginnings of the force were very humble. Its first and most important duties were the clearing and surveying of the hitherto trackless and unmapped northern territories. Then, when gold was discovered at the Yukon and there began that amazing rush of the prospectors to sell their health and souls for what were all too frequently barren and worthless claims bought from the holders or staked out along streams that had rarely if ever known the step of a white man, the Canadian Northwest Police again, and very importantly so far as the gold miners were concerned, came into the picture. Had it not been for their intervention the prospectors would have fared even worse than they did. As they came up the trail traversed with so much pain and difficulty they were met by the lean, hard-bitten official scourgers and guardians of those desolate wastes of El Dorado. They were shepherded and looked after as well as the primitive and overtaxed resources of the country permitted and many a tenderfoot had occasion to bless the name of the Canadian Northwest Police before he saw again the home he had left so eagerly to join in the frenzied hunt after riches.

The nucleus of the force was formed in the latter days of the Hudson's Bay Company and long before Canada was anything more than a few loosely-knit settlements separated by hundreds of miles of wilderness. It was the task of the Northwest Police to knit those loose ties into the close connections which they have now assumed, thanks very largely to the tireless devotion and unremitting labor of those first pioneers of communication.

Organized Fifty-Six Years Ago

AT that time the state of the prairies between British Columbia and Manitoba was a source of continual anxiety. It had been planned and it was urgently desired to lay a railway across them and afterwards, if that proved in any way possible, to pacify them so that Eastern Canada might link up with the newly-joined and demarcated Pacific provinces. The native inhabitants were, however, so nervous and in so perturbed a condition at the continual pressing forward and what they considered encroachment of the white settlers that this was a matter of great difficulty. So far had disaffection gone that the hold of the Hudson's Bay Company was seriously threatened. The various Indian tribes were waging intermittent warfare upon each other, and a number of them had been absolutely ruined by the bad whisky sold to them at outrageous prices by the more unscrupulous traders. Worst of all, the dark shadow of poverty and famine hung over all of them, and fears be-

cause of the imminent extinction of the buffalo were driving them to desperation. The dangers of the situation may be gauged from the fact that at this particular period the United States were fighting the Indians on the southern side of the boundary line and spending enormous sums of money to maintain their hold upon the newly-won territories which their original owners were tenaciously defending.

It was first suggested that the newly-raised force should be called "The Mounted Rifles," but American opinion did not agree and finally the name was changed to Northwest Police, the model chosen as the basis of organization being that of the Royal Irish Constabulary. By a stroke of genius the members of the new police were given red uniforms. This turned out to be a very lucky expedient because the Indians had been earlier acquainted with the red-clad soldiers who had opened up a way to the Red River settlement and had liked them. So that when the Mounted Police also appeared in red the Indians were already predisposed in their favor.

The new force was ready for active service by the summer of 1874 and its commander boldly undertook the pacification of the disturbed lands. The effort exceeded the most sanguine expectations. The deadly tribal warfare was immediately suspended, the whisky traffic was abrogated and a new atmosphere of hope was created by the arrival of the new police. With the most dangerous tribe of all, the Blackfeet, a lasting pact of friendship was concluded. The Sioux made offers to the Blackfeet and others of the tribes to join them in a general war of destruction upon the English, but the Blackfeet adhered to their promise and the Sioux were induced to remain at peace until they were some years later persuaded to return to the United States, where from they had been led on a foray by the redoubtable chief, Sitting Bull.

Trouble With Indians

NEVERTHELESS the fears of the extermination of the buffalo were realized and vast numbers of the Indians living on the plains were ruined. By the time this happened the country had been completely settled and opened up by the Mounted Police and it was possible to take such prompt measures for the relief of the unfortunate Indians that most of the worst distress was averted. The railway that was badly needed was slowly but surely pushed out across the prairie and the ranching of cattle scientifically systematized. Here again the Mounted Police were invaluable. They intervened in disputes between the railway workers and the Indians and also prevented the Indians from raiding the newly-established ranches.

Then came the rising of Louis Riel and his half-breeds who had been angered by the mismanagement of their lands by the Ottawa administration and the curtailment of what they thought their rights. A careful watch had been kept upon the movements of the rebels by the Mounted Police and full warning had been sent to the authorities of the rising that had

been planned. Those at the head of affairs in the capital neglected the reports that were continually sent in, thinking that the revolt would be as abortive as had been the earlier ones. The result was a good deal of bloodshed and a certain amount of disaffection among certain of the Indian tribes, whom the half-breeds had persuaded to join them, before the insurrection was finally quelled.

As the agriculture and cattle raising of the territories went on the responsibility of the police changed somewhat. Detective work became necessary. From a cavalry detachment safeguarding the lives of scattered settlers and dealing with Indian offences against law and order, the force became a highly-organized and technically-equipped unit, functioning in the interests of a rapidly-advancing civilization. The townships which began to spring up had to be policed and there was the further factor of the bad white man to be handled and his criminal habits and tendencies checked.

A Change of Name

BY the new constitution given to Canada the responsibility for law and order was placed in the hands of the various Provincial Governments, outside of which the Mounted Police as a Federal force functioned independently; and there seemed a possibility that the force would be denied any further usefulness in the areas which it had done so much to develop. A compromise was reached whereby the police were to act under the direction of the Provincial Attorneys-General. The changes and disturbances of the war of 1914 also threatened the force, as the provinces for which they had hitherto acted proceeded to raise their own provincial police to replace the ranks of the Mounted Police depleted by their enlistment in the Colonial ranks. Anxiety was intensified by a general strike at Winnipeg in May, 1919, which ended in a series of riots. Here the force enhanced its already great reputation by producing evidence of a far-reaching Communist plot against the authorities, and it was realized that the Mounted Police was still an invaluable agent in the administration of the country.

The need for some sort of a security service became more pronounced and at length it was decided that the Mounted Police, under the title of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police, should replace the former Royal Northwest Mounted Police, absorbing the earlier Dominion Police and having jurisdiction throughout the whole of Canada.

Under the Canadian legal code and the various Federal Acts, the force now occupies a somewhat irrisible position. In the developed provinces it has nothing to do with the Code, but in the Yukon Territory and the Northwest Territory it enforces its observance. Thus there is a good deal of confusion concerning the exact definition and scope of the activities of the police. There is no doubt, however, that as time goes on this will be smoothed out and that the force which has won for itself so strong a position in the affections of the settlers and colonists will continue with its efficiency further improved.



A Page For CHILDREN



An English Village Mystery

THE remote and slumbering village of Woodlincote received a very unpleasant shock one morning. Outside the little postoffice a notice written in a bold but sprawling hand had been affixed which read as follows:

"Ten shillings reward will be paid for the return of a diamond ring bearing the initials 'E.C.-G.', which ring was stolen yesterday from the residence of Mrs. Carlton-Green, The Elms, Woodlincote."

The consternation caused in the village by this announcement was tremendous. It was the first time for many years that the sterling honesty of the rustic mind had been called in question.

The inside of Martha Gunn's little emporium was empty, save for one grubby little urchin who was fumbling in his pocket for a halfpenny to exchange with Martha for two long, twisted sticks of licorice. All the rest of the village appeared to be gesticulating and talking outside the glass bottle windows, close by the little notice board.

That morning, Micky Trench and his sister, Dinah, sauntering village-wards, caped the crowd, and, scenting adventure, they hastened to the spot. On this occasion they had left "Rags" at home. He was still unpopular with many village folk since that unfortunate event at the rectory garden party. And, moreover, that particular morning the dog had seemed so strangely excited that both Micky and Dinah thought it advisable to leave him behind.

They soon joined the little crowd about the notice. Cowdie, the butcher, who had come across the road from his shop for the fifth time to read the announcement, was already laying down the law. Somebody had timidly asked the prosperous tradesman whether the ring had been stolen or lost.

"Stolen, o' course," snorted the family butcher.

"Fancy that now!" chirruped Tom Last, the cobbler. "Used to be all honest folk hereabouts in the good old days."

"Hear, hear!" chorused one or two loungers, as if eager to divert suspicion, for Cowdie, the moralist, was making everybody feel uncomfortable.

"Time was, in my father's days, mind ye," Cowdie went on, addressing everybody in general and nobody in particular—"time was when a man might leave his watch an' chain hangin' on the village pump all night—"

"Ar!" gurgled another oldtimer, who loved to hear nice things spoken about the good old times. "Ar! An' find et there next mornin', I'll be bound!"

"Mebbe it's the gipetes done it, Malster Cowdie," Tom Last said. "There be a main lot of 'em hangin' round the crossroads an' Beecher's Bottom yesterday."

"Gipetes!" snorted Cowdie. "It's someone in the village, I tell you! An', what's more, the constable's got his eyes on him, too. It won't be long afore he's caught, neither!"

"Ar!" The crowd gazed in unison this time; then each one eyed his neighbor suspiciously.

"There be a thief in the village, sartain," declared Cowdie, becoming vehement now as he beheld Constable Ketch coming up the street from the direction of Elm Cottage, making notes in his official pocketbook as he walked.

This broke the spell which had been holding the villagers in terror. And Micky nudged his companion. "Come on, Di," he said; "they can't blame Rags this time. He doesn't go into ladies' bedrooms stealin' rings and brooches. Come along."

Ten minutes later they were back at the White Cottage, retelling the news that had so greatly upset the tranquillity of the sleepy little hollow. And while Aunt Janet went upstairs to examine her own jewelry, Sophy, the maid, terrified at the thought of a possible burglary, made fast all the windows upstairs and down, then chain-bolted the doors. "Goodness me, m'm!" she said, "what be things a'comin' to in Woodlincote?"

Micky and Di went into the stableyard to play with Rags, and to teach him a few new tricks.

Rags wuffed excitedly as soon as they came near him. Then he dragged at his chain and pawed at the ground like an impatient hunter. "Is alright, old chap!" comforted Micky. "I know what you want. You want a scamper. Where shall we take him, Di?"

"Let's go to Merville Woods, Micky." "Yes!" exclaimed her brother. "Let's go chasin' rabbits. Sir Philip made us free of the woods, you remember. We'll get Sophy to pack some lunch for us, and camp by the pond."

"Oo-oh! How splendid!" said Dinah. "Then that's settled," decided Micky, and he was about to go indoors in search of Sophy, when, suddenly, for the second time within the last few minutes, Rags' happy, vociferous mood underwent a change. He bristled, growled, and even snapped viciously as a large, sinister-looking bird of the carrion tribe flapped overhead on its way across the yard to an old elm tree in the garden, where it had its nest.

"Quiet, Rags!" ordered Micky. "Why do you always make such a hideous row when that particular bird flies across the yard? Be quiet, or Sophy will bring out a stick to you!" Obeying to the command, the mongrel calmed down at once, save that he still growled occasionally and watched the carrion bird closely every time he flew overhead. And the bird, as if conscious of his own safety, and snoring at the dog's limitations, flew across the yard from time to time, swooping sometimes almost to within a yard of Rags, as if to annoy, just as birds sometimes will.

A few minutes later, Sophy was packing a basket of choice sandwiches, cake and cheese, apples, pears, and two bottles of home-made cranberry ready for the picnic, when suddenly Aunt Janet was heard almost screaming from the landing.

"Sophy—Micky—Dinah! Do come upstairs! Come quickly!"

Startled, perhaps, more by the tone of Aunt Janet's voice than anything else, the trio, headed by Micky, made a stampede for the stairs, leaving the picnic basket half-packed. On the landing they found Aunt Janet wringing her hands and gesticulating hysterically.

"Auntie, whatever has happened?" burst out Micky, who had never seen his guardian so utterly distressed before.

"I've been robbed!" wailed Aunt Janet, trying to explain and endeavoring to calm her feelings.

"Robbed? But how? When?"

"I don't know! But when you came home ju-just now and told me about that ho-horrid burglary at Elm Cottage just over the way, I remembered that I had left out some of my own jewelry the other day."

"Auntie!" exclaimed the horrified Dinah, while the tender-hearted Sophy already began to weep in sympathy with her beloved mistress, who she now felt sure must have had a very narrow escape from being murdered when the horrid burglars broke into the house.

"Oh, dear!" Aunt Janet continued, wiping her eyes all the time. "There was a half-hoop diamond and pearl ring; it was your dear grandmother's engagement ring. I—I wouldn't have lost it for worlds! An-and there was a small diamond pendant given to me by your father when he first sailed for India, years ago. An-and now they're missing. . . . stolen! Oh, dear!" And Aunt Janet tottered back into the bedroom and sank down into a chair, while Sophy rushed off for the smelling-salts.

Micky and Dinah were stunned by this terrible news and by the sudden outburst of grief. In fact, Micky was very sorry now that he had brought home such bad news from the village, and especially that he had made it so lurid in the telling.

However, Micky did his best to comfort his guardian, for there was no one else to do it, both Sophy and Dinah having capitulated in tears.

"Don't worry, Auntie," he consoled. "We may find them. Perhaps you have only mislaid them."

"They're gone!" moaned his guardian. "I shall never see them again. I left the things out on the dressing-table after wearing them at the rectory garden party. Oh, why didn't I put them away! Someone must have climbed up the fall-pipes and seen them through the open window in the broad daylight."

This story, written by Rowland Walker in Little Folks, will be continued next week.

The Governor-General

LORD Willingdon, our Governor-General, and his charming, kindly wife have left Canada? They take with them good wishes from young as well as older people. Victoria is a long distance from Ottawa, where the Governor-General makes his home. Yet their Excellencies have come several times to see us and they have always enjoyed their visits. Each time they have made more friends, for one had only to see them to know that their hearts were full of kindness and goodwill.

The Governor-General of Canada has much work to do besides paying visits. What that is it is not easy for children to understand. But it is work that only a true hearted, fair-minded, wise gentleman can do.

Canada and Canadians have great reason to be thankful for the Governors-General that have been sent out from Great Britain since Confederation. They have all done us good. Lord and Lady Willingdon have stood high among the very noble company who have lived at Rideau Hall in Ottawa. We shall welcome news of them from faraway India, where they have gone to serve the Motherland.

Wild Animal Lore

By DAVID NEWELL

Giant Panda (Asia)



One of the first of panda pelts Was brought back by the Roosevelt, Who hunted for it here and yon Across the province of Szechuan.

'Twas shot by Theodore and Kermit, And no one knew just what to term it! It looks just like a pinto bear, And is a creature strange and rare.

And when the expedition came They found that Bel-shung was its name In local Chinese dialect, Which means White Bear, if I'm correct.

It lives where bamboo jungles grow High up amidst the mountain snow; But unlike other bears, in Fall It doesn't hibernate at all.

The Tale of the Mouse's Tail

By M. GENEVIEVE SILVESTER

MAKE-A-BOOK—Save the twelve pictures that tell this story to make a book. Cut them out and paste them on white paper. You will then have a complete story. Cut a cover from stiff paper and sew the pages of the book into it with a big, strong stitch.

THE MOUSE'S TAIL



Little Tommy Tittle Mouse lived in a little house. His mother, Grey Mouse, was going out and she said, "Tommy Tittle Mouse, don't run about the big house while I am away."

But Tommy Tittle Mouse did not mind his mother.

In the same big house lived a big black cat. He knew Mother Grey Mouse and Tommy Tittle Mouse. And he wanted to catch Mother Grey Mouse and Tommy.

He saw Mother Grey Mouse when she went away. He said to himself, "Tommy will soon come out now and I will catch him."



O Wind, A-Blowing All Day Long

THERE is a subtle charm in the touch and a strange magic in the voice of the wind that blows over the hill.

Even in Autumn it is full of the promise of Spring, eloquent of laughter and health and happiness. It is cool and sweet, a tonic to body and soul, blowing away ill-humor and making the blood leap for the joy of life. It plays hide-and-seek in our hair, kisses our cheeks, and is so powerful that it almost lifts us off our feet. Might this wonderful thing not be the breath of God flowing from the gates of heaven?

Many people think of the wind as if it were only destructive. They know that it will level standing crops, snatch blossoms from the trees, play pranks in busy streets, and overturn ships at sea. They forget that the wind is a friend in a thousand ways. Should it cease to ride over our hills and through our valleys all life on earth would cease.

It is the wind that brings the rain, carrying the clouds in its strong arms and dropping them over the thirsty ground. Without it all the countries of the earth would be desolate and dry, and our little Treasure Island would be a dreary wilderness.

Is Always Spring Cleaning

IT is the greatest husbandman in the world. It has planted almost every blade of grass, and half the flowers and trees. At this time of the year the wind lifts up the precious seeds which Summer has ripened, and scatters them far and wide. When Springtime comes it is the wind that helps to carry the magic pollen from flower to flower, and carpets the earth with green grass, rich fruits and bright flowers that are beautiful and useful to man. And even in the Winter there is method in what seems to be its madness, for by breaking down or uprooting old or rotten trees the wind makes sure there shall be nothing useless or unhealthy in its garden.

There is no vacuum-cleaner to equal the wind. It is the great sanitary inspector of the world. Spring-cleaning all the year round. Should it ever grow lazy or fall asleep, the air of our towns would be so foul that we should die from breathing it.

Among Man's Oldest Friends

IT is one of man's oldest friends. From the earliest times it has helped us to win the mastery of the earth, and has allowed itself to be made a servant. We do not know who hoisted the first sail, but whoever did so brought the first step towards world discovery. Since then men have gone down to the sea in ships, and the wind has taken them to the remotest parts. In earlier days the wind turned the windmill's sails, grinding the golden grain into flour from which the best of all man's foods is made.

Our land owes much of her prosperity to the winds which sweep over her. In the days of Elizabeth England became the mistress of the sea, and the friendly wind filled the sails of her gallant ships, driving them conquering into battle or bringing them laden into port. The whole course of history was changed when "God blew with His wind" and scattered the Invincible Armada; and we should probably not now own a single colony beyond the sea had not the bold adventures of yester-

day run before the wind in search of unknown lands.

The wind blows over the world, picking up the scent of flowers, twisting the clouds into fantastic shapes and crooning sleepy songs at evening over the hill as cool as morning dew, as refreshing as the laughter of a child, and the burden of its song is good to hear, for it seems to say what Browning said; it seems to be singing what Spring and Summer and Autumn are forever saying:

God's in His heaven;
All's right with the world.
—My Magazine.

A Wonder Worker Today

WE watch the motor cars speeding along and seldom think of danger from the gasoline each carries. Even the oil stations are passed without fear.

It is otherwise with the wells from which the oil comes that is the source of the gasoline. These wells often catch fire and the work of putting out the blaze and of preventing an explosion is very difficult as well as dangerous. That one man does it in some cases is a miracle of our time. Reading about it, one is reminded of the three men who long ago walked unharmed through the fiery furnace. A man whose name is Tex Thornton has put out gas fires in Texas and Oklahoma. He puts on a suit of asbestos and uses an asbestos rope. He is able to go close to the fire in heat that would burn anyone to death without such a suit.

The Wind

I saw you toss the kites on high
And blow the birds about the sky;
And all around I heard you pass,
Like ladies' skirts across the grass—
O wind, a-blowing all day long,
O wind, that sings so loud a song!

I saw the different things you did,
But always you yourself you hid.
I felt you push, I heard you call,
I could not see yourself at all—
O wind, a-blowing all day long,
O wind, that sings so loud a song!

O you that are so strong and cold,
O blower, are you young or old?
Are you a beast of field and tree,
Or just a stronger child than me?
O wind, a-blowing all day long,
O wind, that sings so loud a song!

—Robert Louis Stevenson.

Correct

THE teacher asked the class: "What do we get if we cut a beefsteak in two?"
"Halves," was the unanimous reply.
"Out in two again?" was the next question.
"Quarters," from most of the class.
"Cut those parts into fours?"
"Sixteenths," from one or two bright scholars.
"And these into fours again?"
"Minced beef," came from one bright boy.

Registrations of automobiles in Brazil have increased 351 per cent since 1925.

Peanuts and Popcorn Antics

By HON. DOUGLAS CHICKAREE
POPCORN, M.P.P.

"NEARLY white rain time, children." The boss called me a big bluffer, as he said it had been very mild weather so far, and yet I had got on a thicker fur coat than usual. Well, you never can tell. I was nearly out last week. I had chewed a hole four inches square in the top of the cage when the boss came out and saw me. He nailed a piece of metal over the top and said, "That will hold you, sonnie, as the tanglefoot said to the fly when he alighted on the paper."

I hear that we have been getting invitations from several primary schools lately, amongst them being George Jay and Tolmie Road. I shall have to try to attend to these before the House opens shortly. You see now that I am a Cabinet Minister much of my time is taken up with important matters. It is not an easy matter to be a good Cabinet Minister. Mrs. Peanuts was reading to me the other night out of a book called "The Perfect Statesman," and she said that I would have to buy a silk hat and wear a swallow tail coat. She said that I must not in future pick up sunflower seeds in my paws, but must use the medium-sized fruit fork. She is going to have some nice visiting cards done for me with my name printed in a border of hazel nut leaves.

The matter of relief for the Malahat squirrels is causing me a lot of bother, children. You see, many of the squirrels did not work and save much food when there were lots of food for everyone. Now that there is a scarcity, the ones who were thrifty have to keep the other ones. We cannot let them starve, however, can we? We have, therefore, to provide for them so that they can buy nuts and other food for their families.

Lately we have been getting two grapes each instead of one in the mornings when the boss empties the ashes. The boss says grapes are cheaper. He also told us that a

lot of farmers were now growing grapes in Saanich, and that we will soon be getting them instead of having to buy California grapes.

Isn't it funny? Whenever I mention to the boss about the Saanich-grown filberts being all shrivelled up, he always says "Have you seen Cora around lately?" or "I saw your old friend, Police Constable Pook the other day." I shall bring up the question in the House next session. We paid ten cents a pound more than for the foreign filberts, and yet they are not much more than half full of kernel.

We are getting delivery of our Bardale special from the Red Cross Workshop next week. Mr. Bardale is putting new wire on the running surface. Our young grandson, Joe, ran around so much in it he wore the wire right through. We are having it repaired in dull finish, as Peanuts says I should avoid gayish colors, so we are selecting a more reserved tone. Of course, I never use the machine as much as Peanuts does. She and the children used to like to exercise in it. I have perfected my back somersault now, so that I can do more than three hundred without stopping.

The Lady Nextdoor has only one canary now. It has a good view of our new shelter. I asked Peanuts if she would not call on the canary, but she says that now I am in parliament we must really be careful whom we take up with.

Cora has been trying to write poetry, and as she knew I was a professor at writing it, she has asked me what I think of it. Here it is:

"Do your best for one another,
Making life a pleasant dream,
Help a poor and struggling brother,
Pulling hard against the stream."
I showed it to the boss, and he laughed and said: "Why, she copied that. I heard that song sung forty years ago." "Over the Gorge, children."

The Scouts Who Could Not Go to Camp

WE have Boy Scouts, several troupes of them, in Victoria. Boy Scouts know better, perhaps, but many grown-up Canadians are apt to speak slightly of the people of Southern or Central Europe. Yet here is a story from Hungary that shows Boy Scouts there are generous and helpful. It is taken from The Children's Newspaper:

A Hungarian correspondent who is keenly interested in the Boy Scout movement sends us a fine story of Scout work in that land. It was told to him by a Hungarian Scoutmaster from the Hungarian Plain who had come into the capital, 120 miles, to attend a conference of Scoutmasters.

When asked if his Scouts had been to camp in the Summer, the country Scoutmaster said, "Not quite." And then he explained that leave was hard to get and money scanty in these hard times, so camping was difficult, as many of their Scouts were apprentices. However, he said, they found good work to do.

Near by were war cripples, who had a little land of their own, mostly growing wheat. Some could not reap it themselves or afford help. So, instead of camping, the Scouts decided that in their holidays, and by the employers letting off each boy one day from his ordinary work, they would harvest the crops of three cripples.

They tackled the work as if it were sport. None of them had ever reaped before, but by the time they were finishing the third crop they found they were able to do more work than the experienced peasants.

The first cripple had lost both his legs in the war, yet had begun to cut his wheat. When they finished it for him he said: "God bless you for it! But I can hardly yet believe it is not a dream."

The second cripple had become so embittered by his own inability to harvest the crop that he threatened to burn it down, but their completion of the task left him "at rest with Providence."

The third was a war widow in poor health, who was agitated by the fear that the corn would be over-ripe and fall out of the heads. On going out and finding it already harvested she cried with joy.

So the good turns of the Scouts find their way around the world.

The Apple Winds

I had no thought of stormy sky
In days when I was small,
And all the world was bounded by
Our ten-foot garden wall.
I never thought the storm-minds came
From wrecks and ribboned sails;
I never knew them by their name
Of equinoctial gales;
But sweeping round the orchard bends,
Knee-deep in leaves of brown,
I only knew them as the friends
That shook the apples down!

And I have traveled far and far
And weary miles since then,
And battled where the storm-winds are
That wreck the lives of men;
And back among the lime tree leaves,
Crown gold before they fall,
I heard the song that Autumn weaves
When first the wild winds call;
And though their hand is hidden now,
Their face has Winter's frown,
I know them for the friends of old
That shook the apples down!

—Willi H. Ogilvie.

First Meaning of Lumber

NO doubt every boy in Victoria thinks he knows the meaning of the word lumber. He sees the boards piled up near the mills or the logs on the waterfront ready to be loaded on the ships that carry them to distant ports. Yet, when first the word was used, it did not mean good, sound wood or boards. We still speak of a lumber room, full of useless things.

Lumber carries us back to the days when the Lombard merchants were the bankers and pawnbrokers of Europe.

They lent money on the security of furniture, jewelry, clothing and other articles, and their pledges were stored in a room which was spoken of as the Lombard room. Many of the pledged articles accumulated until they became out of date and useless, and such unserviceable rubbish was known as Lombard goods, corrupted later into lumber.

Early Wildflowers

ALBERT Head is one of the most beautiful districts of our island. Some years ago when a calendar of wildflowers was published on this page, many of the earliest and most carefully preserved were found in that vicinity. One day last week Amy Cawley, of Albert Head, aged twelve, found a Flowering Currant in bloom, pressed it and sent it to The Colonist. It is quite certain children who love flowers and press specimens carefully will not injure either trees or other plants.

PUZZLE CORNER

Tell the Number of Stairs

AMAN was hurrying up a flight of stairs. He ran quickly up the first half, but becoming out of breath he slackened down to two-thirds of his previous pace. Thirty-six seconds later, when he was within twelve steps of the top he slowed down to one-third of his original pace. If he could have kept up the speed at which he started it would have taken him a minute to get up the stairs, but actually he took twenty-four seconds longer than that. How many stairs were there?

What Am I?

My first is in actor but not in play,
My second is in oat but not in hay,
My third is in pasture but not in grass,
My fourth is in iron but not in brass,
My fifth is in circle but not in round,
My sixth is in soil but not in ground,
My last is in barrel but not in crate,
My whole is a meeting held for debate.

A Charade

My first you carry wherever you roam,
In heating you should use it.
My second is a charming home
And as those who lose it.
Please be my whole or you will never
Do slight that's good or wise or clever.

Shuffled Names

The group of letters below contain the names of three seaside resorts in the Northwest of England. Three letters from each are included in each of the groups, and these letters have been taken as they stand and rearranged.

B E M	R O M	P H T
T O R	L A B	C E A
L O O	O U S	P C K



Suburb and Country

Agriculture is a first principle: on it rests the life and happiness of mankind.—John A. Dimock



Care of Poultry on the Farm

By R. C. GIBSON

JUST now is a very trying time for domestic livestock. So far as fowls are concerned, they usually get their heavy winter colds in the form of roup. There is generally a running from the eyes and a discharge from the nostrils. Sharp sneezing is more than likely, and if you were to listen quietly at night you would very possibly hear the sound of heavy breathing.

Poultry colds are invariably very catching, running through a flock like mumps in a school. For this reason you should most certainly institute a warm and cosy coop in a sheltered place as a sanatorium in which the affected birds can be isolated. A little forethought on these lines will probably save you a great many losses, for hens with colds contribute nothing to the egg basket. Hospital treatment consists mainly of washing the beaks, faces and round the eyes of the "patients" once or twice daily with warm water and disinfectant. Swabs of cotton wool may be used to clear away the matter from the nostrils, and the whole idea is to clear this discharge before it can seal up the delicate tubes and bring further trouble in its train. Some fanciers will dip a bird's head bodily into a basin of warm disinfectant water for just a few seconds, and this method is both quick and most efficacious.

Birds under special care need the pick of the January green food, and their mash should contain meaty house scraps, well cooked, and a little meat meal and ground oats in addition to the usual ingredients. The rule to "feed a cold" applies quite as much with poultry as with humans. Put a bit of short straw on the floor of the coop for warmth and clear the droppings daily. Rheumatism one diagnoses by a definite stiffness of the joints of the legs and feet. The affected parts may well be washed in warm water, dried, and then have any good embrocation rubbed into them. It would be better to remove the cause as well, however, which simply means that the run itself must be far better drained and rendered drier. Meat meal is not advisable for fowls with rheumatism, but fish meal in the mash would be good for them. Leg weakness must not be confused with rheumatism. With this complaint the birds literally cannot stand, but flop about in odd corners and seem utterly helpless.

Pullets which have laid pretty well during the late autumn and were perhaps hatched a trifle late in the season are liable to the trouble. The remedy is to cut out everything designed to force the birds to lay. Give instead good fat ground oats to impart stamina—and meat meal or fish meal bountifully with the mash. Another substance which is an actual food and not to be regarded simply as a medicine is cod liver oil. One uses, of course, the cheap or veterinary kind of oil, about two fluid ounces—say a tablespoonful—fourteen pounds of mash. Again, many commercial fanciers will allow a little of the cod liver oil to soak even into the grain food during the winter months.

Bumble foot is to some extent a winter complaint. It is often caused by treading on a piece of broken glass, rusty pin, tin tack, sharp flint, or some such substance as pierces the skin and becomes embedded in the flesh, usually setting up inflammation. On the other hand, a big hen, heavy with eggs, will injure herself and bring about bumble foot by jumping from a perch that is too high from the ground, two feet being usually quite high enough for the first perch, which may lead the way to a droppings board at a higher level. For bumble foot first soak the parts thoroughly in warm water and disinfectant, afterwards washing with soap if necessary. This treatment should disclose any foreign body that may be present, when it should be removed, matter squeezed away, and the wound dressed with boracic ointment.

Are Your Pullets' Eggs too Small?

A MUCH-discussed topic amongst poultry keepers at this season is the size of the eggs laid by their pullets. All too common is the complaint that they are too small, and, seeing that the price of small eggs is often six cents to ten cents per score less than that of normal ones, it is a topic of more than usual interest. If you are one of the unlucky ones, it is up to you to hunt for and find the cause of this small-egg laying. The possible reasons are nine in number: 1. Inherited small-egg factor; 2. In-breeding; 3. Insufficient quantity of food; 4. Low quality ingredients in the mash; 5. Late hatching; 6. Checks during growth; 7. Insufficiency of greenstuff; 8. Lack of ultra-violet rays—sunshine—and 9. Careless breeding generally. Just check up and see where you fail. The answer is bound to be one of the above.

Let us enlarge upon these causes. Firstly, if you breed small egg layers you are sure to get small egg layers in return. That is why we always counsel you to buy sitting eggs, day-old chickens, or stock from a man whose fowls lay two and a quarter to two and a half and three-ounce eggs. You can improve matters a bit by mating with a special large-egg cockerel this next breeding season.

In-breeding and careless breeding without due regard to the parent for size, vigor, health or stamina will soon result in degeneration of egg size, and if you in-breed haphazard you may put the standard of your stock back in such a way that the taint is difficult to remove. Breeding has more to do with size of egg than anything else. It is obvious, however, that if a layer is not given ample food, it does not get enough nutrition to make large eggs. The same applies to low quality of foodstuffs. A fine (as opposed to broad) bean is of little more use to fowls than sawdust and a coarse middlings is little better than pea bran. Such foods, although cheaper to buy, are dear in the long run.

Pullets that were either too late hatched or that received a check during chickhood will have small bodies which necessitate their

laying small eggs. Insufficiency of fresh, live green food is inimical to large eggs, owing to the lack of mineral salts. If green food is unobtainable, therefore, we advise the use of Lucerne, clover, sprouted oats, mangels and the various roots, or else the use of a good mineral mixture, such as Art McArt's. Finally, remember that breeding determines actual size of egg, but that feeding may cause a decline in size.

Leg-Banding Your Ducks

YOU know how a duck struggles and flaps when you catch it and attempt to hold it. You probably know how fragile are a duck's limbs, too, a slight twist sometimes being sufficient to dislocate them and a sudden bend to break them. These two peculiarities combined make the fitting of a leg-band (every wise poultryman nowadays provides all his birds with some kind of band whereby he may identify them individually), a somewhat nerve-racking and alarming operation for the inexperienced.

This is our procedure: We take up the duck by the wings, which we place between our own legs, holding them thus securely, but not too tightly. The bird's breast is to the front. The legs may be examined or banded quite easily and safely in this position and no harm can be done to the bird which is under treatment. A point about the rings themselves. These must be just large enough and yet not too large. A duck's legs are peculiarly liable to swell and become inflamed if unduly compressed; the rings, though, will fall over the joint of the foot and be lost if on the large side.

Keep Out the Wet

ON almost every modern scratching shed nowadays one finds a storm board running across the front to prevent rain or snow from driving against the openings and windows and working through. Nine times out of ten the door—which is usually not on the window side—is left unprotected. Yet do poultry-house doors fit so well that they are driving rain proof? The answer is usually in the negative. Nearly always there is a chink at the top through which the damp, with a favoring wind, will ooze through, draining down on the inside and wetting the litter, with all the evil consequences. Then why not a storm board to the door, too? It is quite easily and cheaply carried out. All you want is a four-inch wide board of the right length fixed so that it slopes at a proper angle.

When the Birds Will Not Dust

ADULT stock often cannot or will not dust themselves in very cold or wet weather, and in consequence "crawlers" are generally pretty rife just now, especially as the birds have generally been left unmolested in this respect for some months past. So go over your flock with the insect powder dregger. Take a seat and grip each bird gently between the knees, head downwards. Part the ruff to the skin with the first and second fingers to the left hand, and, when insects are seen, quickly tap the edge of the dregger on one finger, which will do the trick before they can escape. If systematic and the process is repeated a week later to get rid of odd survivors and "new hatchlings," you can rely upon an absolute clearance of insects—for some months, at any rate.

A Few Answers for Mutual Benefit

SEX-LINKING (R. A. M.).—Yes, you are quite right. I read about it in an Old Country paper. The breeder—this is how it happened—had broken up his breeding pens of Black Barnevelders and turned out the male with a flock of mixed hens on range. Among these was a light Sussex hen, and missing her, he was surprised later to see her with a brood of chickens that she had hatched off. Assuming they were from eggs she had laid herself in a stolen nest, he noted their development, the cockerels being silver and the pullets gold. You can, therefore, try the cross for sex-linkage. The Black Barnevelder—they are all good—if true, is gold-bred, of course, because a pen of laced or Partridge Barneys can produce black spots, which is how the variety came into being.

J. C.—You will find a tonic for moulting in the issue for August 24, 1930.

North V.—To test an egg for fertility on the seventh day of incubation, you should hold the egg before a strong light, looking at the light through the egg. If you see a speck towards the broad end with tiny blood vessels radiating from it, the egg is fertile. An infertile egg is quite clear. Yes, come and see me when in Victoria.

Milk Is Best Food for Young Children

THE "run-about" child uses up much energy throughout the day, and consequently requires more digestible, muscle-forming, bone-making food. We find this in milk. Hence the milk diet should be increased until the child partakes of one quart per day in some form. This quart may be partaken of—say, a glass at each meal, and the rest used on cereal, in custard, junket, rice, bread and cornstarch puddings, in milk toast and in milk soups.

In this way the child will get a balanced food, which contains carbohydrates—the energy and heat producing constituents, fats which are the fuel and energy sources; proteins, which supply material for growth of muscle and sinews; mineral substances, which enter largely into bone and teeth structure; vitamins—the essentials in maintaining the health and giving resistance to disease. All these elements are found in milk. Therefore do not stint the child's milk ration.

Youngest and the Largest



Clarence Moffett, Ten Years Old and the Youngest Exhibitor in the International Livestock Show, Chicago, With Rock Rose Silver Model, the Largest Bull Entered.

Good Root Crops Must Go in Soil Which "Has Goodness"

WITHOUT entering into any discussion as to what is the real meaning of the term "root crops," four may be mentioned: Parsnips, beet, carrots and salsify. The first three are familiar to all, and, if the last is not, it ought to be, for it is a fine vegetable. Some gardeners have got it into their heads that manure is not wanted when growing these crops. Others, again, persist in putting in "plenty of muck" without realizing that they are doing wrong.

What, then, is the truth about this manure business? Roots must have no manure in the ordinary sense, but it is necessary that the soil possess the "goodness" which manure gives it. In other words, new manure is to be avoided; it must not come near the roots, but the ground must be in good heart, and full of black humus which comes after manure has decayed in the ground. Root crops, therefore, must follow other crops which have been richly manured, like celery, peas, onions and others. Or, again, they must be grown in Spring on a border which was manured early last autumn.

Stimulating Without Harm

A WISE man is he who rakes in a light dressing of artificial manure before he sows his seed. Many soils are a trifle "slow" in Spring, but the stimulating fertilizer sends the seedlings on with uniformity and without loss of time, without doing them any harm. Root crops have to push aside the soil as they increase in size; hence a nice free medium is more or less essential. Curiously enough, first-class crops can be raised on retentive, stiff soils, but if yours is such, take good care to dig it up well and loosen it beforehand to enable the plants to get "half a chance." Exhibition roots are very often grown in "holes" which have been made beforehand and filled with free sand loam.

In soils which refuse to grow good crops, it may be necessary to modify the procedure a little. For instance, working along the line of least resistance, growers may raise Globe beet instead of long, intermediate or stump carrots, and the not widely known but good Champion Intermediate parsnip. They will all give quite satisfactory crops, although they lack in length.

About Space

TALKING about size, brings up the necessity for proper thinning out, because you cannot have big roots unless you give space. Rows should be wide to allow sun and air to penetrate, and plants must be wide enough in the rows to touch, but not to crowd each other out.

Distances vary, but the following are a good average: Parsnips to be a foot apart in rows sixteen inches wide; carrots to be nine inches apart for Shorthorn, twelve inches apart for intermediates, and fifteen inches apart for long roots, as far as rows are concerned, and are to be thinned first to two inches, then to four inches (every second one lifted), and latterly to eight inches. Use those pulled out in each case. Thin beet to eight inches to ten inches in rows, twelve inches to fifteen inches apart. Thin salsify to the above distance in rows a foot wide.

"Punch" Has Cartoon On B.C. Apples

MANY complimentary cartoons and photographs have been published in the British press through the energy of the British Markets Representative of the Provincial Department of Agriculture, Victoria, but none more novel and interesting than the cut appearing in Punch of December 17 issue, in which Rt. Hon. J. H. Thomas is depicted as Hercules with a basket of apples by his side, and footstool: "Mr. J. H. Thomas is presenting a gift of British Columbia apples to Members of the House of Commons."

Give Satisfaction With Day-Old Chicks

IF you are selling day-old chickens, you must guarantee live delivery. It is up to you to see that every chick arrives in the pink of condition, so that it will give satisfaction. It is not only a question of giving satisfaction at the moment—the chickens must be re-able. Your customers will not be pleased if they cannot rear practically every chick they buy. They are not likely to do this, but if more than one dies out of every dozen you will be in for trouble.

Boxes to hold a dozen should be used, no matter how many chickens you are sending to the same address. Either cardboard or thin wooden ones may be used equally successfully. In the former case, however, you should bend round a piece of corrugated paper inside to give additional warmth. Litter the boxes down with a little hay and cut a piece of flannel oversize to go under the lid. Being bigger than the lid, it will sag in the centre.

The most important thing is to warm the box and the packing material before putting the chickens in. The packing should be carried out in a warm room and done a couple of hours before the birds are to be sent away, so that they are really cosy prior to the journey.

About the West Indies And Their Products

THERE is much written in these days about buying at home. Yet our fruitstands and many of our stores are filled with oranges, grapes, bananas, figs, and scores of other fruits which do not grow in Canada. Few families are so poor or so self-denying that they do not sometimes buy these for themselves or for their children.

Sugar, rice and raisins, not to speak of tobacco, are among the things we buy from distant lands. It is true the tobacco plant has lately made its home in our province, as it has long done in Quebec.

In Eastern Canada many delicious fruits have been brought from the British West Indies, but it is only of late years that any of them have been taken through the Panama Canal to the ports of our province. The following list will show you the area of each of the West Indian Islands and of the British tropical mainland and their products. It is worth the study of the merchants of the years to come.

Bahamas—Area of the islands, twenty of which are inhabited, 4,400 square miles. Products: Sisal fibre, sponge, fruit, timber.

Barbados—Area, 166 square miles. Products: Sugar, cotton, rum.

Jamaica—Area, including attached islands, 4,300 square miles. Products: Sugar, coffee, bananas, cocoa.

Leeward Islands—Total area, 715 square miles. Products: Sugar, cotton, pineapples, limejuice, syrup, cocoanuts.

Trinidad—Area, 1,862 square miles. Products: Cocoa, sugar, asphalt, oil.

Tobago—Area, 114 square miles. Products: Sugar, rubber, tobacco.

Windward Islands—Area, 516 square miles. Products: Cocoa, nutmegs, limejuice, cotton, arrowroot, sugar, rum, spices, syrup.

British Guiana—Area, 80,480 square miles. Products: Sugar, rice, cocoanuts, coffee, rubber, gold.

British Honduras—Area, 8,590 square miles. Products: Timber, bananas, cocoanuts, oranges.

Men of England are wearing larger clothing, the standard size for ready-mades being a thirty-eight-inch chest, two inches larger than that of twelve years ago.

Real estate transactions in Shanghai, China, are averaging nearly \$2,000,000 a month.

The Garden Week by Week

By NORMAN W. F. RANT, F.R.H.S.

WE listened, the other night, to Mr. White, of the Department of Agriculture, deliver a lecture on pruning, before the Victoria Horticultural Society. It was a liberal education on the subject. One learned more in that hour than one could possibly learn by reading book after book, and why? Because one could ask a question where a point puzzled one and get an answer. That is why, good as they are, books on all horticultural subjects fall so far short of the mark. There is always something one wants to know that is not in the book.

Did you ever look anything up in an encyclopedia, and found that nine times out of ten, the point you wanted was left out?

It is for this reason that these lectures and talks are so educational to the keen gardener.

All honor is due to the Victoria Horticultural Society for the work it is doing in thus disseminating knowledge on horticultural subjects. It is a pity that more people do not take advantage of the meetings which are held on the first Tuesday in every month in the City Hall.

Violet Culture

THE writer came across a short article on violet culture by one of England's greatest violet growers, H. Izard, of Balcombe, Sussex, containing some hints which may be of value to readers of this column, who are interested in violets.

This is how he prepares his violets for blooming in frames in the winter: "We keep the frames a little close towards the end of the flowering period to encourage side growth. The runners are taken about the first week in April and are planted in boxes of sandy leaf soil and stood at the foot of a north wall for about three weeks, by which time they have developed new roots."

"They are then planted in their summer quarters, behind a north hedge, which is high enough to keep off the rays of the midday sun. As to the preparation of the summer quarters. It is dug deeply as soon as the stock is lifted, about the middle of September, and given a dressing of old cow manure and a dusting of bone meal, charcoal and burnt

soil, with a liberal dressing of soot. During the winter we fork over the ground several times, leaving it as rough as possible. The ground is trodden firm before the planting is done, and the plants are spaced fifteen inches apart.

"During the growing season the ground is kept well worked and about five applications of fertilizer are given, two weeks apart. The soil is never allowed to get dry and a good shower bath is given the plants every day. The plants are lifted in September and put into the frames and, if the weather is very hot, the frames are shaded until the plants become established. The plants are never coddled and some air is always given both day and night." The above is the formula of one of the best growers of winter violets in England.

Growing the Azalea

THE azalea is a plant that one finds is not well understood by the great mass of garden lovers. Botanically the azalea is of the rhododendron group. There are some thirty-seven wild species and from these have originated some 2,000 named varieties. Some are hardy, some are tender, some are evergreen and some are deciduous. They cover a wide range of colors.

The root system of these plants is fibrous. This means that to be happy the azalea needs a cool situation, ample water, a well-drained soil and freedom from lime, but a soil containing plenty of plant food. Another feature about the plant is the habit of forming roots up the trunk or stem as well as on the low branches that come in contact with the soil. This being the case, great care is necessary in working around the plants, as it is easy to hurt the root system by anything like deep cultivation. Therefore, be careful with the hoe and do most of the weeding by hand to avoid trouble. It is also wise to draw a little fresh soil about the roots of the plants from time to time to cover any surface rooting which may have taken place. The azaleas are slow growing plants, and any undue forcing is not good. Therefore, avoid much manuring, but add leaf soil from time to time.

Preparations for Early Vegetable Crops in Warm Corners

IN nearly every garden there is what can be called a "warm" border, a corner where the sun shines more than on any others, from which cold winds are sheltered and with a soil nearly—or nicely—porous, well-drained, dark and friable. That is just the place where you can raise your earliest crops of vegetables. If you have not yet got it prepared, begin at once, for seed may go there soon. Fork the soil over with some old mortar rubble, sand and leaf mould into it, and when the dry air has rendered the surface more amenable to the rake, reduce it to a fine tilth and rake in some wood ashes and soot.

If you have not such an ideal border, yet one that is fairly sheltered, the best thing is to dig in, not too deeply, plenty of fresh horse manure or leaves, just bury it, and the heat that it transmits to the soil will bring away seedlings quicker than they might otherwise come up. For the very earliest sowings it is advisable to make shallow trenches from back to front of the border, fill with fresh manure, and make them firm. Soil should then be drawn up over the lines of manure and seeds sown in drills made on top of the ridges.

The things to sow in this border? If you live in the South, you may go ahead at once; if in the North, you must proceed with caution, not sowing until the weather is fine and not before the middle of the month. February: Peas and broad beans will be a safe sowing; lettuce and radishes may also be sown, and while a little bit of a gamble, a pinch of early Milan turnip might be tried.

The Brassicas Are All Safe

ONE fairly safe thing to sow in this border is the seed of the cabbage family for planting out in late March, April and May—that is, cabbages, savoy, sprouts, cauliflower, autumn broccoli, early kale, and so on; short-rooted carrots, too. Very few of you risk a sowing of this thus early, but the chance "comes off" quite frequently, and you might put in a row or two thinly. Also sow onions for "greenfalls" in May, or to transplant then, or, if you care, to be allowed to grow on into nice bulbs by autumn.

An edging of parley is quite a safe proposition, although long in germinating, it comes up fine in March and proves useful for midsummer needs.

Watch Greenhouse Seedlings

WE all sow our vegetable seeds too thickly in the greenhouse. In reason it is not too bad a fault, but you must not let the seedlings grow on long under crowded conditions. Seedlings closely packed together, stuffy, moist and fighting for their lives "damp off" too readily.

Lever up the seedlings with a plant label, dibble holes well apart in a box of damp compost with a pencil and drop them in until the leaves are almost touching the soil. Press gently in: they should be firm enough to resist a slight pull. Always do this transplanting as soon after germination as you can—when the seedlings are large enough to handle.

Colored glass, on a framework of reinforced concrete, has been used in a new church in Dortmund, Germany, giving a striking effect when the building is lighted at night.

Filling an Incubator by Early Stages

DURING the early part of the hatching season it often happens that we have not enough eggs to fill an incubator straight away, and yet we do not want to half fill a machine and wait three weeks before we can put any more eggs down. The only thing to do is to fill a part of the incubator and then, when you have sufficient eggs to fill it fully, put them in also. If possible you should get the new eggs up to a temperature of 103 degs. in another, and maybe smaller, incubator before introducing them to the one already "working."

If you do not care to do this, the best thing is to cut out a cardboard partition one and a half inches high and of suitable length and insert it between the new and partly-hatched eggs, the object being to prevent as far as possible the cold eggs from chilling the warm ones. The tray should be taken out, the partition inserted, the new eggs put in as quickly as possible and the door shut at once. Do not touch the adjustments on red, damper or flame, even if temperature does drop sharply at first and tend to rise a little later. This is only to be expected, and, as soon as the new eggs become "acclimatized," the thermometer will register normally again.

Some difficulty with turning the eggs is bound to arise as the hatching time of the first lot draws near. The best plan is to arrange to have these at the back half of the drawer and turn the later eggs as quickly as possible; then sprinkle those which ought to be hatching with fairly hot water. On the actual day when they are coming out leave everything severely alone.

Oversea Fruit Experts to Work in England

A scheme for accommodating six fruit experts from overseas Empire countries at the East Malling Horticultural Research Station, Kent, England, has been put into operation. It is financed by the Empire Marketing Board, and aims at helping fruit production in the Empire by enabling scientists who are taking up fruit research in the Dominion to see at first hand what is being done by their fellow-workers in the home country. Post-graduate workers will be invited to carry out individual research at the station for a period of two years.

The East Malling Research Station is the present headquarters of the Imperial Bureau of Fruit Production, one of the eight agricultural research bureaus recently set up under Imperial control to co-ordinate fruit research throughout the Empire. R. G. Hatton, director of the station, is at present on an Empire tour, under the auspices of the Empire Marketing Board, during which he will visit Canada, Australia, New Zealand, and Ceylon.

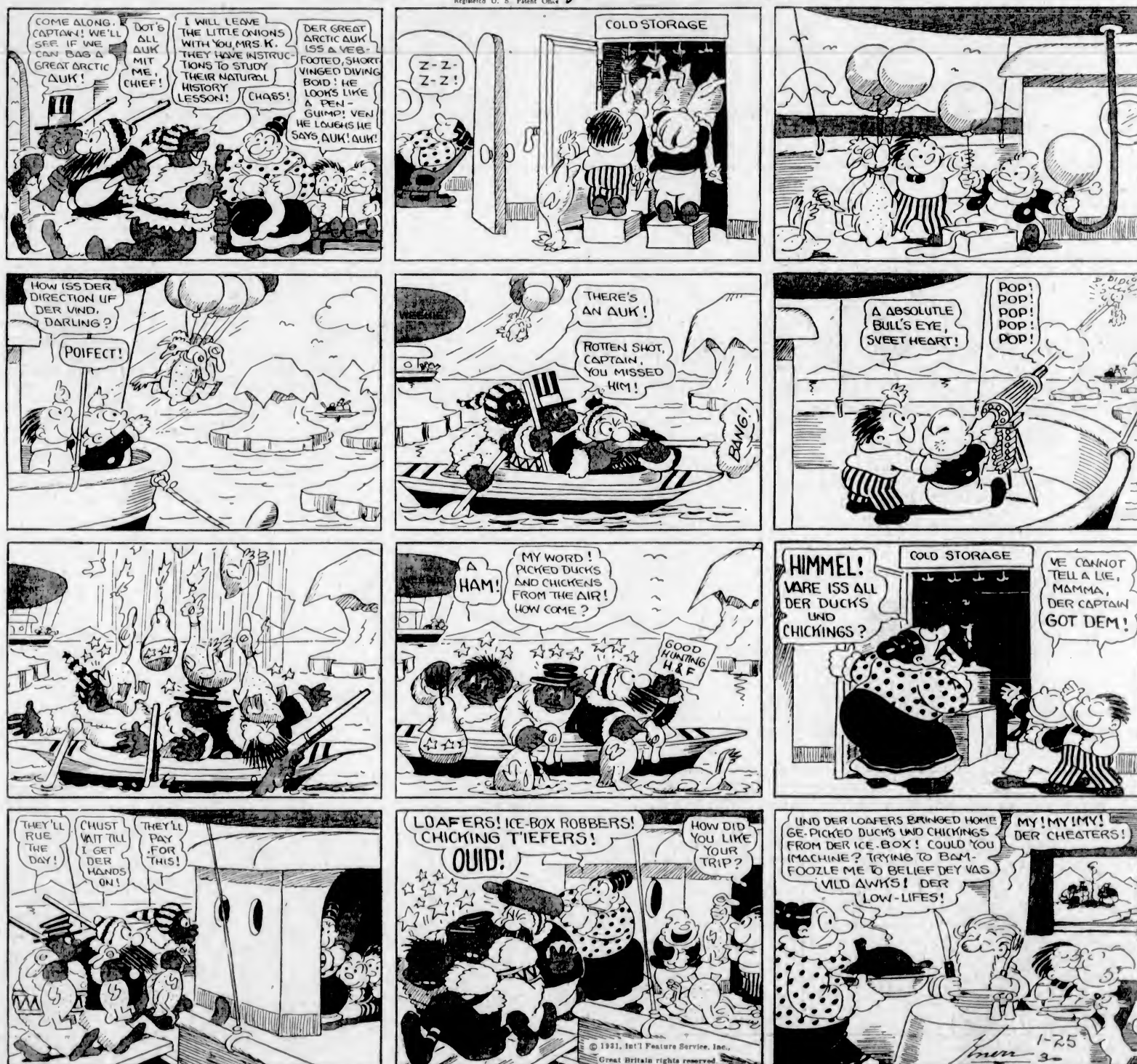
The East Malling centre has recently been enlarged as an Empire centre for the study of all aspects of fruit culture under temperate conditions. The largest experimental cold store in the world, known as the Ditton Laboratory, has just been opened at East Malling for research into the cold storage of Empire fruit. It contains a "model ship's hold," capable of taking 120 tons of apples, in which conditions on board ship can be almost exactly imitated.

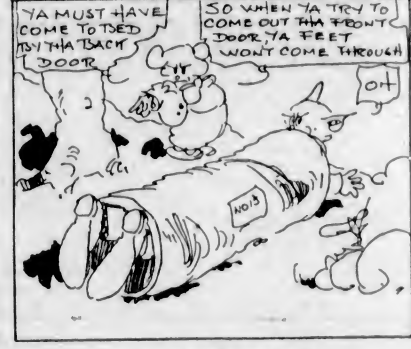
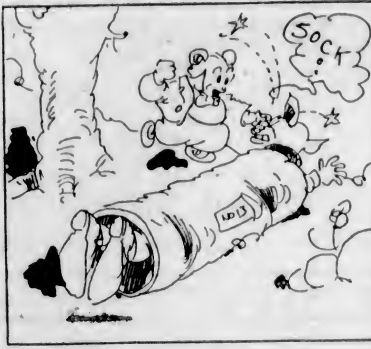
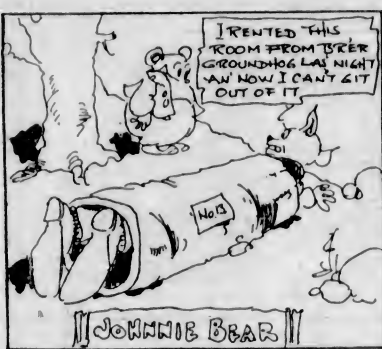
The population of Shanghai, China, is said to be increasing at the rate of nearly 100,000 a year.



The Katzenjammer Kids

Registered U.S. Patent Office

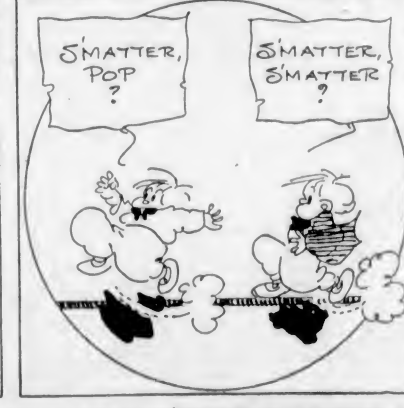




S'MATTER POP?

Ambrose Drops the Black Hand Case

By C. M. PAYNE





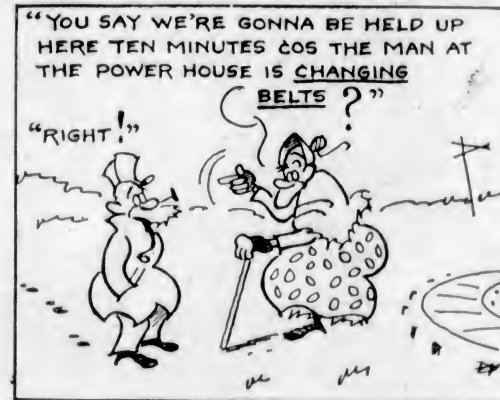
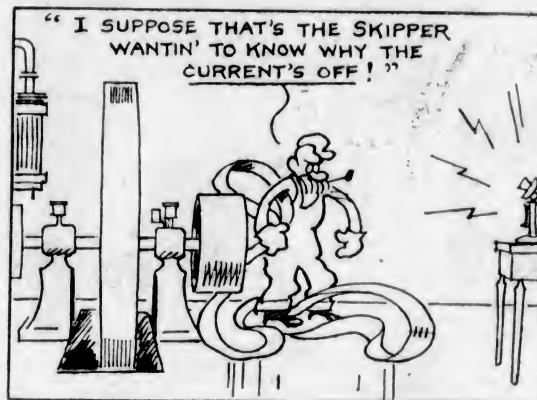
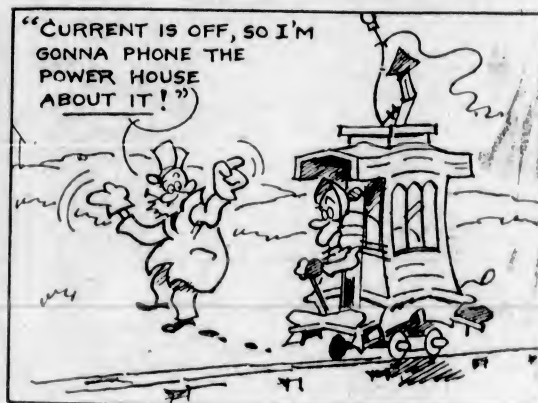
TOONERVILLE FOLKS BY FONTAINE FOX

SATURDAY, JANUARY 24, 1931

TOONERVILLE FOLKS

Suspended Current

Fontaine Fox





MUTT AND JEFF

From Producer To Consumer

By Bud Fisher

